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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE VALUE OF INDIA.

MR. WILSON, the new Finance Minister for India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the splendid empire which British valour

has won in the far East, has a difficult task to accomplish. To put order into the finances of a region long supposed to be the wealthiest in the world, but which not only yields nothing to its enterprising possessor, but entails upon him a heavy annual

charge, estimated to amount at the present moment to almost as much as the interest of the National Debt, is a work that might tax the energies of the most splendid genius and the most consummate statesmanship in the world. To govern France



OFFICES OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, RECENTLY ERECTED, IN PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.—SEE PAGE 339.

or Austria may require extraordinary talents, but so to administer the affairs of India as to convert loss into gain seems, in the present state of our knowledge, to require faculties well-nigh superhuman. To fail in the attempt will not be fatal to Mr. Wilson's reputation. To succeed in it will cover his name with a glory which few in our age can expect to attain. Though his is not the task to lead armies, to besiege cities, and to annex provinces, as much interest and curiosity will follow him in his progress as if it were. The world begins to see that it may be easier to win India than to keep it. The Clives, the Lakes, the Wellesleys, the Lawrences, the Havelocks, the Clydes, and all the other warriors and subjugators, have had their day, and men of a new class and order of mind must take up the work and advance it a step further. The strong hand has done all that the strong hand can be expected to accomplish. It is now the turn of the clear head and the philosophic intellect to try the experiment of government. Upon the result will turn the decision of the great question whether India be worth the keeping. Mr. Wilson leads what, we fear, is but a forlorn hope. But, whatever may be the opinion of the world as to the probability of his success, every one will admire the gallantry of the attempt.

It used to be a charge against the British people that their minds were intensely "parochial." It was alleged that they seldom looked beyond the boundaries of their parish or their county, and that the sea which washed their shores was the limit of their interest in the affairs of the world, except where there was money to be got and business to be done. It was declared that nine people out of ten were ignorant of India, its distance and its magnitude; and that as many scarcely knew the difference between New Orleans and Quebec, or which of the two belonged to the United States, or which to the British Government. But of late years this reproach has ceased to be applicable. The British mind, no longer monopolised by domestic and local politics, has expanded to the greatness of British dominion, and the people begin to take as much interest in the affairs of Europe, America, and Asia, as they formerly took in those of their own rotten boroughs, or the squabbles of the Whigs and Tories for the possession of power. And, as regards India, it was certainly time that the earnest attention of the nation should be turned towards it. Gradually and almost imperceptibly India has become so great a difficulty as to render its retention or its abandonment almost equally perilous. As long as it made no demands upon their pockets the people were content to hear that province after province, and kingdom after kingdom, were conquered and annexed. The national vanity was flattered. The love of glory that pervades all classes was gratified. But war and mutiny, the uncertain tenure of our power, the costliness of maintaining it, and the probability that the home taxpayer might be called upon to make good the deficiencies of the Indian revenue opened the eyes that most obstinately refused to see. It is not too much to say that the general feeling in England since the outbreak of the last great mutiny has been that India reconquered must be made to pay its way, or that it will not be worth the while of Great Britain to be further burdened with it. To accept the responsibilities of governing a hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of people at the other side of the globe—people whom we cannot convert to our faith; or argue with upon our principles; a people who hate and fear us; amongst whom we cannot live as colonists, and whom we do not wish to enslave and oppress—is troublesome enough; but the task, being imposed upon us by circumstances no longer under our control, and by a hard necessity that we cannot shake off, might have been borne for the sake of the prestige attendant upon its exercise. But the national mind is not sufficiently heroic to pay twenty-one millions per annum, which is, according to Mr. Wilson, the present annual deficit for the privilege of governing our Indian Empire. Certainly the British people are not so sordid that they would not pay fifty or a hundred millions rather than be driven out of India by native or foreign power. But while they have spirit enough for this they would rather walk quietly out of the East than retain possession of it at such an enormous cost. Great and wealthy as the nation is, it cannot afford the sacrifice. It is an honourable thing, no doubt, to have a beautiful White Elephant; but, if the animal is to cost so much for lodging and attendance, it will be better to let him try his own fortune in the jungle, and have done with him.

If Mr. Wilson, by the introduction of a new or the improvement of an old system of finance, can set the India revenue straight for us, he will do a deed which will entitle him to the gratitude not alone of his own country, but of all India, and will win for himself a name second to that of no conqueror or soldier who has preceded him, for his task will be alike nobler and more difficult than theirs. It will not, however, we think, be in acting upon the principles which he enunciated at Hawick that he will achieve success. When he states his belief "that what is right in one part of the world cannot be wrong in another," "that principles are universal," "that human nature is human nature all the world over," we feel that he forgets history and ignores experience. It is not what is absolutely right, but what is considered right, that governs the actions of individuals and communities. Human nature may be human nature, but such nature is complex, not simple. The treacherous Asiatic and the truth-loving Englishman, the stolid but affectionate Negro and the savage Indian of Kansas and Nebraska, are all specimens of human nature, to which no statesman or economist would think of applying one invariable and universal principle of government or treatment. But when Mr. Wilson descends from the abstruse to the practical, and speaks as he did at Manchester, we feel that, though his ethnology may be misty or erroneous, he is sound upon the principles of trade; and that in leaving questions of morality, religion, and higher civilisation, and confining himself to the best means of drawing revenue from a country that is poor but that ought to be rich, and in increasing the growth of wool and cotton in India for the British market, he encourages the hope that he is the man for the occasion. What must be done before India can really pay its way has been succinctly stated by the right honourable gentleman on more than one occasion during the last week. There must be railways and means of intercommunication, so that the cotton and the wool, for the cultivation of which both the climate and the population are so admirably suited, may be brought cheaply and expeditiously to the seaboard.

If we could derive from India as much cotton as we now derive from the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina, the problem of India would be solved, the loss would be transformed into gain, India would be our glory, not our opprobrium, and, as a correlative and concomitant advantage, Brother Jonathan would learn humility. All of these are great results in themselves; and many others equally beneficial, though as yet unforeseen, might in due course flow from them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, letters from Biarritz state, will arrive at Bordeaux on the 10th. Their Majesties will pass the 11th in that city, will receive the authorities, visit the Exhibition, and be present at boat-races on the Gironde, where a flotilla of honour will escort the Imperial barge. In the evening their Majesties will be present at a grand ball, and on the 12th will leave for Paris.

Prince Jerome and the Princess Clotilde arrived on Thursday week from Meudon at the Palais Royal, where they have taken up their residence for the winter.

Lord Cowley left Paris on Sunday for Biarritz, it is asserted, in order to arrange with Count Walewski for the joint expedition to China.

The *Patrie* of Wednesday evening affirms that the Sardinian Ambassador at Rome had that day received his passports. The *Patrie* also believes itself correct in stating that the Mediterranean squadron has received orders to put to sea immediately, but is unacquainted with the object and duration of the expedition.

General Changarnier has returned to Paris from Belgium.

Marshal Canrobert and Marshal the Duke of Magenta have quitted Paris for Nancy and Lille, to resume the command of their military districts. Marshal Canrobert made his entry at Nancy on Sunday. Three triumphal arches had been erected on the occasion—one above the Porte Stanislas, "To the Army of Italy;" the second at the entrance of the Porte Stanislas, "To the Third Corps d'Armée;" and the third at the end of the *carrière*, facing the Government palace, "To Marshal Canrobert."

General Vast-Vimeux, a member of the present Corps Legislatif and of the last National Assembly, has just died at Rochelle.

The Hon. J. Y. Mason, the American Minister in Paris, died on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, from an attack of apoplexy.

The Bishop of Orleans has published a pastoral letter, directing prayers to be offered up for the success of the French arms, diplomacy, and missions in the extreme East.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree admitting brandies extracted from molasses imported direct into France in French vessels free of duty.

A great storm broke over the city of Marseilles on Thursday week, after six months' constant drought. A correspondent writes:—"The rain, in particular, was extraordinarily heavy, and caused torrents of water to roll down the streets towards the port. A great number of cellars and shops were inundated, and when the rain had ceased firemen had to be employed to pump out the water. In descending some of the streets the water carried away baskets of fruit and other things, which had been placed at shop doors for sale. In the poor quarters it did great damage to quantities of furniture which, the day being Michaelmas, were being removed. In the Rue du Beausart a cart containing furniture was overturned by a torrent, and the mule which drew it was drowned. So violent a storm of rain has not been witnessed at Marseilles for many years."

A letter from Marseilles, dated Wednesday, states that the French forces concentrated on the frontiers of Morocco amount to about 20,000 men, under the command of General Martimprey; and it is said that their operations will not be confined to the protection of the frontiers of Algeria, but that they will occupy a portion of the territory of Morocco of which Ouchda is the centre, and from which point the incursions by the Moors have taken place.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Spanish Cortes were opened on Saturday without any speech from the Throne. Provision, it is said, will be made for a budget giving an army of 100,000 men, with power of augmentation to the Government. 15,000 are to be dispatched to Morocco, with a like number in reserve, to deal with the Riff pirates. The Madrid papers sound the tocsin for a war against the Moors, and the formidable expedition about to start has all the appearance of some bold stroke to place the Spaniards once more before the world as a martial nation.

The assembling of these forces in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar and the fortifying of Tarifa, have given cause for suspicions of an attempt being made on that formidable rock, but it is officially announced that the English will not offer any opposition to the measures which Spain may be obliged to take against Morocco.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 25th ult. state that eight English ships had arrived in port the previous day—six from the Mediterranean squadron and two from England.

The Paris *Pays* says that the ultimatum proposed by Spain to Morocco does not expire on the 15th, as had been erroneously stated, but on the 20th. After that date, however, the commander of the Spanish forces has instructions to act with vigour.

PORTUGAL.

The King and Royal family have returned from Mafra, and are residing at the Necessidades. It is said that the King will shortly reside at Queluz, the favourite palace of the exiled Dom Michael.

The Cortes will open on the 4th of November, and it is expected there will be very violent debates on the subject of the concession of the railways to Senhor Salamanca. There is, however, little doubt that the Ministers have so arranged the Chambers, that the opposition will be more noisy than effective.

The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon is making a tour of the provinces. The Portuguese war-steamers *Estephania* and *Bartholomeu Diaz*, under the command of the Duke of Oporto, have returned from Tangier, having found everything quiet there, no insults being offered to Portuguese subjects.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Plenipotentiaries at Zurich were present at a Conference on Monday, at which the articles of the treaty of peace were read over.

The *Patrie* maintains that the treaty of peace will be signed within a few days at Zurich. The treaty will confirm the cession of Lombardy, and will contain a settlement of the Lombard debt. There will be three instruments of peace—one between France and Austria, another between France and Sardinia, and a third between the three Powers named. A Congress will be accepted for the settlement of the Central Italy question.

ITALY.

A circular note has been addressed by the Sardinian Government, as the Paris journals inform us, to the Courts of St. James, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, insisting upon the necessity of the formation of a strong State in Upper Italy, able to check Austria. That is to say, the King of Sardinia, in accordance with the promises he made to the deputations from the Duchies, has now set to work to plead the cause of the annexation scheme before Europe.

A proclamation from the Provisional Government of Tuscany has been posted up, announcing that the Government will from the present time exercise the power in the name of Victor Emmanuel, the King Elect, and that the flags will bear the arms of Sardinia. Another proclamation relative to monetary reform applies the Sardinian system. The coins are to bear the effigy of the King Elect, with the arms of the house of Savoy on the reverse. The cross of Savoy and the Italian tricolour flag have been hoisted on the old Palace. The Ministers presented themselves at the balcony. Salutes of artillery were fired, and the streets ornamented with flags. The Government of Tuscany has also issued a decree ordering that all judgments pronounced by the tribunals of Sardinia, Parma, Modena, and Romagna, and all authentic deeds signed in those countries, shall receive legal execution in Tuscany. By another decree all the corps of the National Guard are to have rifle practice during the months of October and November. A third decree orders the immediate formation of the communal electoral lists, and con-

vokes the electoral colleges for the 29th of October, in order to elect their municipal authorities. A fourth enacts that the military uniform of Tuscany shall be the same as the Piedmontese, except in the collar, facings, and buttons.

It is asserted that his Holiness the Pope, on obtaining knowledge of the answer of the King of Sardinia to the deputation of the National Assembly of Bologna, had given orders that the Count Vittorio de la Minerva, Minister of Sardinia at Rome, should receive his passports. A decree of the Provisional Government at Bologna, published on Sunday, states that in future every public act shall be headed thus:—"Under the reign of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, &c., &c." Other decrees have also been published to-day concerning the oath to the King and the fundamental laws of the country. The arms of Savoy are placed on all the public buildings, and on Sunday a religious festival took place. A "Te Deum" was performed in the Church of St. Petronio, at which all the authorities and an immense crowd were present. General Garibaldi and the Marquis Pepoli have been received with great enthusiasm by the people. The same festivals have taken place throughout the Romagna.

The Austrian Government has, it is stated, consented to reduce the debt of Lombardy, to be borne by Piedmont, from four hundred millions to little more than half this sum.

Garibaldi has been at Ravenna, with his two young sons, who fight alongside him, and he has pledged them to war till death against Austria, on the grave of their mother, the South American heroine, who died ten years ago in the woods round Ravenna, while her husband was tracked like a wild beast on his retreat from Rome, and on his way to join the Venetians. The body has been disinterred and put in a leaden coffin. The whole city of Ravenna joined in procession to convey it on its road to Bologna, whence it goes to be interred at Nice in the family tomb. The national subscription which has been opened for the purchase of arms for Garibaldi's corps-d'armée is well received everywhere by the public.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples state that great agitation continued to reign there, and that fourteen persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested, amongst whom are the Baron Galotti, the Marquis d'Afilito, and the Marquis de Bella Caraciolo; they are accused of holding réunions for the discussion of politics.

PRUSSIA.

Princess Frederick William and the Prince have received a gratifying reception at Breslau. Those parts of the town through which they passed on their route to the palace after their arrival were brilliantly illuminated, as was also the statue of Frederick the Great, around which a profusion of gaslights gave to the whole scene the brightness of day. Their Royal Highnesses have honoured Count Hinkel von Donnersmarck with their company at a soirée, at which all the élite of the Silesian nobility were assembled; and they have also been present at a gala representation in the theatre.

The famous geographer, Carl Ritter, has died at Berlin, and has been buried by a concourse of scientific men which was hardly inferior to that by which Humboldt's burial was honoured.

On Sunday the permanent bridge over the Rhine at Cologne was solemnly inaugurated by the Prince Regent of Prussia. It is a tubular bridge, for both railway and common traffic, consisting of two tubes, one with two rails for the trains, the other for carriages and foot passengers, together 51 feet (Prussian measure) broad, and 1352 feet long. The tubes rest on three pillars only, each 313 feet distant from the other. The bridge reaches the left bank, on which Cologne is built, exactly in face of the gigantic cathedral, and the ground between it and the cathedral has been cleared of houses, and is to be formed into a square.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg was the scene of great festivities on the 8th of September, on which day the Grand Duke, now Cesarowitch Nicolas Alexandrowitch, attained his majority and took the oaths of allegiance to the Emperor and to the country. All the State apartments of the Winter Palace were thrown open, and all the high officials, dignitaries, civil and military, the clergy, &c., were invited to witness the ceremony. Shortly after three o'clock the chapel was thrown open, the corps diplomatique entering first. The Emperor led the Grand Duke up to the altar, where, in a firm voice, he took the usual oaths, kissing the cross held by the Metropolitan Bishop. He was then warmly embraced by the Emperor and Empress. Salvoes of artillery and peals from the church steeples announced the event to the population. In the evening St. Petersburg was brilliantly illuminated.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 23rd ult. says:—"The fêtes closed yesterday with a brilliant ball given by the assembly of the nobility. The Empress opened it by dancing a Po'noise with M. Ignatieff, military Governor-General of the capital, and the Emperor with the Countess Schouvaloff, wife of the Marshal of the nobility of the government of St. Petersburg. Before the ball commenced several foreign diplomatists, as well as several ladies belonging to the diplomatic body, were presented to her Majesty. Lieutenant Chazal, who had only arrived some hours before with the insignia of the order of Leopold, sent by the King of the Belgians, was also presented. His voyage had been impeded by heavy gales in the Baltic. After the Polonaise other dances succeeded, in which the Grand Dukes took part, and dancing was kept up until midnight, when the company repaired to the supper-room. On the following day the Emperor and Empress received all the deputies of the nobility at the Winter Palace, after which Colonel Reille and Baron Seebach had audiences of their Majesties to take leave, when the former received the insignia of the order of St. Stanislas, and the latter the Cordon of St. Alexander Newski.

The Emperor of Russia has left Tarskoe-Selo for Moscow, whence he is to proceed to Toula and Kiev. His Imperial Majesty is accompanied by Count Alderberg, Minister of the Household, and Prince Dalgoroukoff, Aide-de-Camp-General.

The Grand Duke Constantine, it is said, is to leave Cronstadt with a Russian squadron for the coast of Italy immediately after the fêtes in honour of the heir presumptive have terminated.

According to the *Morning Herald*, the Russian Ambassadors at the French, British, Austrian, and Prussian Courts have been ordered to proceed to Warsaw, where they are to arrive on the 17th inst., for the purpose of conferring with the Emperor Alexander.

Schamyl and his son were presented to the Emperor Alexander at Tshougouiev on the 27th ult. The Emir was much moved by the great kindness of the Emperor.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The King left Stockholm on the 26th ult. for Christiania, to open, on the 1st inst., the ordinary Session of the Legislative Chambers of Norway. His Majesty, before his departure, established an ad interim Government, under the presidency of Prince Oscar.

SERVIA.

The Skupschtina was opened on the 22nd ult. Zewko Karabiborowicz, Deputy for Belgrade, was named President. The religious service was celebrated by the Metropolitan, Michael, in presence of Prince Milosch and the Hereditary Prince. After an address delivered by the Metropolitan, Prince Milosch spoke, and begged the Skupschtina to occupy themselves exclusively in the internal affairs of the country, and to leave to him the direction of foreign matters, and also requested them to make the country understand the necessity of increasing the taxes. The Prince had nominated M. Ichaborotz and M. Jowanowicz to be Secretaries of the Assembly; but, when the Minister of the Interior made known the nomination to the Assembly, several members protested against it, and the High Priest of Waljewe cried out, "We beg you to declare to the Prince that he must not exceed the limits of his powers, and must remain within the pale of legality!" The Assembly approved of this declaration, and nominated M. Gractz and the said Jowanowicz its Secretaries.

UNITED STATES.—THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

The interest of the American advices is confined to the additional intelligence respecting the occupation of San Juan Island by the American troops. General Scott has sailed from New York on his way, via Panama, to Oregon, having been dispatched from Washington for the purpose of "settling the San

nan difficulty," and of guiding and restraining General Harney, who, nevertheless, does not seem to have been formally disavowed or superseded.

The latest accounts from Vancouver's Island, transmitted via California, state that the American force landed on San Juan Island had been raised to 500 men, who had raised earthworks, and had planted guns in such a way as to "command Victoria Harbour," as a telegram asserts, though it is impossible that guns on San Juan Island should "command" Victoria or any other spot on Vancouver's Island. It is asserted that the British Admiral, Baynes, had "refused to obey the orders of Governor Douglas to bring on a collision," and had also declined to bring his squadron to the island, declaring that he should await orders from the British Government.

No attempt had been made to land English troops on San Juan Island, and the relations between the British and American officers are said to be friendly. The Vancouver's Island Assembly had passed resolutions advocating the maintenance of British rights on San Juan, and urging Governor Douglas to raise companies of volunteers.

CANADA.

The seat of Government has been removed from Toronto to Quebec. The loss seems to be felt very severely in Toronto, and the only consolation which the inhabitants seem to have is the greatly-reduced prices of everything. Rents have gone down considerably, while butcher meat is only 4d. and 6d. per lb. instead of 9d. and 10d.; the 4lb. loaf is selling for 6d. instead of 10d.; potatoes, 1s. 8d. per bushel instead of 5s., and expected to be lower; and other things in proportion.

The Government are determined on proceeding with the Government buildings in Ottawa as speedily as possible. Tenders are to be in by the 1st of November.

On the 13th ult. the hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec was celebrated in some parts of Upper Canada.

The Governor of Canada has appointed Thursday, the 3rd of November, as a thanksgiving-day for the abundant harvest.

The winter appears to be setting in in Canada with great severity, ice and snow having already made their appearance.

The *Toronto Colonist* says that the Provincial Government has issued a proclamation regulating the holding of a circuit court at Ambet Harbour, in the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence. These islands have been much neglected, to the great dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, who were disposed to look on New Brunswick for the encouragement and sympathy which they failed to receive at the hands of Canada. The effect of the present policy will be to secure to Canada the permanent possession of this key to a vast series of fisheries, extending from the Bay of Chaleur on the south to Hudson's Bay on the north, including the coast of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all its tributaries on the west. The Magdalen Islands possess a population of about 3000 souls.

THE WEST INDIES.

Advices from Jamaica are to the 10th ult. Troops were still stationed at Falmouth for the better security of the public peace. No steps had yet been taken in reference to the trial of the Westmoreland rioters. His Excellency the Governor left Port Royal on the evening of the 8th ult. in her Majesty's ship *Valorous*, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. H. W. Austin, for Montego Bay, and intended visiting the town of Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, and Port Antonio.

At St. Lucia the health of the island was good. His Excellency Mr. Breen and suite had returned in the French war-steamers *Arden* from Martinique, where a very cordial reception had been given to all who attended the late fêtes connected with the inauguration of the statue to the Empress Josephine. The ship *John Brooks* was taking in produce at Soufrière. The brig *Wanderer*, from Liverpool, arrived on the 8th ult.

The grand fêtes at Martinique on occasion of the inauguration of the statue of the Empress Josephine form the all-absorbing topic of the letters and newspapers from that place.

INDIA.—THE BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA MAILS.

The following telegram has been received from Marseilles:—
CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.—The Government has increased the license tax to an income tax of 7d. in the pound on all incomes above £25 a year; officials and landlords are exempted. The Council refuses to pass the bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditure and denounces the clause exempting officials.

The following telegram is from the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, dated Sept. 28:—

"The *Columbian* arrived at Aden on the 21st with Bombay dates to the 12th. The Nana and Begum are in Nepal, and Romaine is watching. Feroze Shah is in Central India. Disturbances seem imminent on the coast of Kattywar. A report states that the people of Jeypore will not comply with the disarming order. Capt. Richards, of the Central India Field Force, has compelled Chutter-sall, a leading rebel, to surrender.

"China dates to August reached Bombay on the 2d inst. There is no additional news of importance.

"The ship *Admiral Boxer* was wrecked 14 miles from Kurrachee; all lives saved."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Fish is reported as arriving pretty freely from St. John's, but up to the latest accounts the catch had been rather short. Six Spanish vessels were awaiting cargoes. The agricultural crops are good. Extraordinary mineral discoveries have lately been made in Newfoundland, which will become the Cornwall of North America. We have been shown (says a local paper) specimens of pyrites containing from eight to ten per cent of metal, taken from a lode fifty feet in breadth, the ore being as valuable for sulphur as for copper. It crops out upon the surface, and thousands of tons can be obtained at a very trifling outlay. Several very rich lodes of lead have also been discovered, and the telegraph announces that a valuable vein of silver ore has been found.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.—The London agent for New Zealand has received instructions to send out about fifty young women of good character who have been trained and employed as domestic servants. The disproportion in number between the sexes in the colony is represented as very considerable, and it is asserted that "for every young woman there is a certain prospect of a comfortable settlement in life so soon as she shall, by her conduct here, have proved herself worthy." The pecuniary condition of this new emigration scheme is that the girls selected shall lodge with the agent promissory-notes for the cost of their passage, payable by two equal instalments twelve and twenty-four months after their arrival.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday morning contains an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, stating that the preliminaries of peace of Villafranca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name or from what quarter it might come. France confines herself to give the Italians proper advice, which, if followed by them, would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy, but, having in vain offered advice, she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy.

THE PROTESTANTS OF HUNGARY.—A Vienna letter says:—"The Imperial decree relative to the Protestants has not caused so much satisfaction in Hungary as the German journals have represented. The Protestants in that country have expressed their gratitude for what had been done, but at the same time they clearly declare that all their wishes have not been fully attended to. The Protestants were above all things desirous of the meeting of the Synod, which would make known to the Government what they require, and be charged to direct the execution of the ameliorations granted. The decree, having suppressed the old superintendents, has thus deprived the Protestant Church of the natural organs who might regulate the transition from the old to the new state of things."

LETTER FROM THE POPE.—His Holiness has forwarded a letter to the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, warmly thanking them for the address of condolence they recently presented to him. His Holiness describes himself as "full of anguish and bitterness," and as surrounded by troubles "grave and perplexing," and he takes the opportunity of hurling an anathema at the heads of the agitators of Central Italy, whom he designates "most artful fabricators of lies, and propagators of the most revolting political principles, who endeavour, by false and wicked schemes to corrupt the minds of men, and, if that could be possible, completely to overthrow the Catholic religion." He, however, finds sweet consolation in the prayers of the faithful Bishops of Ireland, and sends them his Apostolic benediction. Mr. Maguire, M.P., by the publication of his work on Rome, has also secured the approbation of his Holiness, who has sent him a gold medal, and a letter brimful of compliments.

The Germans are making great preparations for the celebration of the centenary birthday of Schiller on the 10th of November next. Already the majority of the papers are filled with proclamations and proposals for the fête, which is to extend over at least three days; and poems are coming in at such a rate as entirely to eclipse our late Burns centenary enthusiasm.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

BOLOGNA, Oct. 6.—The Governor of Bologna, on the proposition of the Minister, the Marquis de Pepoli, has decreed the abolition of the customs line on the frontiers of Modena and Tuscany, and the adoption of the customs tariff of Sardinia. The report of the Minister concludes thus:—"This decision is a fresh step towards the definite union with Sardinia, by uniting the interests of industry and commerce of the country."

MARSEILLES, Oct. 6.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 28th ult. The inquiry into the late conspiracy is terminated. The commission has made its report, and sentence will soon be passed on the conspirators. Fresh and important arrests have taken place. Omar Pacha, Chief of the Army of Bagdad, has been deprived of his command in consequence of serious abuses of his authority. The Sultan is about to send Mehomet Pacha to Smyrna in order to invite Prince Alfred to visit Constantinople.

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"A special corps-d'armée of 15,000 men will soon be formed to serve as an expedition to China. This corps is to be directed to Egypt, thence to await our steamers to convey it to China."

THE CHINESE HOSTILITIES DESPATCHES.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued on Wednesday night, contains the official correspondence between the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and the Chinese authorities; also with the Earl of Malmesbury and Lord John Russell.

The first of these important papers is a letter of instructions to Mr. Bruce, which Lord Malmesbury forwarded on the occasion of that gentleman's appointment as Envoy. His Lordship clearly lays it down that Mr. Bruce was only to require that he should be occasionally received at Peking, and he was told firmly but temperately to resist any arts which the Chinese might employ to impede the ratification of Lord Elgin's treaty. This communication specified that it was needful Mr. Bruce should proceed to Tien-Tsin in a ship of war, but says nothing about having recourse to a forcible entry up the Peiho so as to reach that place. Mr. Bruce began to write to Lord Malmesbury at the beginning of May in reference to his mission, and he states that he and Admiral Hope and Sir Charles van Straubenzee had decided that an imposing force should accompany him. Meanwhile Lord John goes to the Foreign Office, and we find our new Foreign Minister, on July 6, writing to Mr. Bruce to say that the Government agreed with him in his determination about this imposing force. So far, then, the Administration of Lord Palmerston is responsible for the display of force sent to the Peiho, as was the Administration of Lord Derby, which, as we have before seen, also approved of it in a letter signed by Lord Malmesbury.

Mr. Bruce, in his subsequent letters, written before the disaster occurred, shows that he was labouring under a strong belief that the Chinese authorities were throwing obstacles in his way, and he incloses the correspondence which he had with the Chinese Commissioners, in which he makes use of a defiant and threatening language that does not seem to have been in any way reciprocated by the Chinese. Mr. Bruce also details rumours respecting the opposition of the Emperor of China and the people of Peking towards foreign representatives; but he states, at the same time, that these rumours may be without foundation. The delay in the ratification of the treaty is largely treated of in the next few papers. Mr. Bruce, however, will submit to no delay: he orders the squadron to proceed to the Peiho; he declares again and again that he will insist upon a suitable reception; and that the most serious consequences would happen if it was not granted. The Chinese Secretary wrote to declare that he was doing his best to facilitate matters with his Imperial master, but Mr. Bruce wrote in reply that he did not believe it.

We now come to the disaster itself. Mr. Bruce explains the immediate circumstances that led to it, and afterwards pens a long despatch in justification of the course he has pursued. He says that his messages to the Chinese authorities at the mouth of the Peiho were only received by an "armed rabble;" but at last a junk made its appearance with a letter from the Governor-General of Pecheli, intreating him to await the arrival of the Imperial Commissioners, who had been recalled to the capital, and promising suitably to receive him and convey him overland to Peking. "But this letter," says Mr. Bruce, "was returned." And why? We must here give Mr. Bruce the benefit of his own explanation. "It was returned," he says, "because the name of her Majesty was not, in accordance with the treaty, written on the same level with that of the Emperor of China." That being the case, Admiral Hope proceeded to take those measures which ended in consequences so disastrous to our small force.

The disaster over, Admiral Hope made a communication to Mr. Bruce of what had occurred, and in this letter the Admiral expressed a hope that he might be able to repair his boats by the middle of next week, thereby intimating his willingness to make another attempt upon the Peiho forts. But Mr. Bruce replied that he had abandoned all attempts to reach Peking, and had referred home for instructions.

A despatch to Mr. Bruce, written by Lord John Russell after the receipt of these communications, is also published; and here, in this despatch, we have the views taken of Mr. Bruce's conduct by her Majesty's Government. Lord John Russell divides the events thus recorded into two periods—the first embracing what occurred up to the time that Mr. Bruce left Shanghai to force himself upon the Chinese; and the second period comprising what happened when he got there. The events of the first period, says Lord John, are clear from all ambiguity, and the Queen entirely approves of what Mr. Bruce then did. As to the second, Lord John speaks with a less expression of approval; but he says that, "Her Majesty's Government, without being able in the present state of their information to judge precisely what measures it might have been most advisable for you to adopt at the moment, see nothing in the decision you took to diminish the confidence which they repose in you." Lord John Russell continues:—"Her Majesty deeply regrets the loss of life which attended the gallant though unsuccessful efforts of the British and French forces to clear the passage of the river. But her Majesty has commanded preparations to be made which will enable her forces, in conjunction with those of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to support you in the execution of the instructions which will be hereafter addressed to you."

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SULTAN.—We have received Constantinople journals and letters to the 24th ult. A letter gives the following details of the conspiracy:—"With the exception of some few members of the plot who out of fear have made some important disclosures, the great body of the prisoners have during the interrogatory maintained a firm and dignified attitude. From the manner in which they have replied they desire to have it believed that the movement is a national one. I more particularly insist on this point because the Government is endeavouring to give a different character to it, and letters are said to be preparing, which are to be published in Belgium and Germany, to deceive the Western Powers and population on the subject. Papers have been seized, particularly at the house of Bekir Effendi, the Mufti of the Council of Tophane, and one of the chiefs of the conspiracy, in which the plans are completely detailed. In the original design it was Djefar Pacha, who is believed to be drowned, who was to play the principal part. With troops on whom he could rely he was to proceed, on an appointed day, to the Porte when the Council was sitting, and with the watchword agreed on, 'In the name of God and of the nation,' arrest all the high functionaries; but only the Grand Vizir, Ali Pacha; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fuad Pacha; the Minister of War, Riza Pacha; and the Presidents of the Council and the Tanzimat were to be detained prisoners. These were to be handed over to a special commission charged to examine their acts. The indictments had been already prepared, and these documents contained the biography of the Ministers, with an account of all the posts they filled. The same mode of proceeding was to be applied to other functionaries. An executive commission had been formed, composed of twelve members. They were to present to the Sultan a constitution drawn up beforehand, and which now exists. His Majesty was to have been required to accept and sign it; that was the condition on which he would be allowed to retain his throne, and it was supposed that he would accede. The executive commission were also to form a ministry, the members of which might be chosen from among themselves. A circular was to be addressed to all the governors of provinces directing them to have deputies elected by the people, who were to be sent as promptly as possible to Constantinople, so as to form a kind of Parliament (*Parlemente* is the word used). When Parliament assembled, the executive commission was to be dissolved, as a constitutional Government would have been given to the country. The Sultan was then to name his Ministers, who would be responsible. The sittings of the Parliament were to be public. A new code of laws drawn up beforehand was to be presented to the Parliament. The first article of this code proclaims equality between all, without distinction of religion; the administration of justice was also to be organised on a firm basis. Negotiations were to be opened with all the European Powers. The whole of the system of laws has been clearly drawn up and in a great measure copied from the codes of the Western nations principally from the French, but in the points connected with public and individual liberty from those of England. Such is the general outline of the documents discovered at the residence of Bekir Effendi."

On the 22nd of September, the anniversary of the day on which Manin died, there were popular demonstrations at Venice and Verona. At Venice a kind of funeral procession went round the Place of St. Mark, and at Verona there was a promenade of the same description outside the walls of the fortress.

THE IRISH REVIVALS.

THERE has been a good deal of controversy with regard to the moral and social effect of the religious revival in Ulster; and, as it is desirable that both sides should be heard, we give from the daily journals some statement of the pro and the con of the matter.

On the disparaging side of the account we have as follows:—

"A Protestant Minister" gives expression in the *Daily News* to the following conclusions as the result of his observations:—"1. There is a revived interest in religion amongst the population of gradual growth, and of anterior date to the hysterical developments. 2. There is also a parenthetical outward reformation of morals during the prevalence of the physical phenomena, which unhappily retrogrades as the latter becomes familiar. 3. In most localities and families the most hopeful symptoms of religious character—those which appear less to the casual visitor than to the settled pastor—are in the inverse ratio of the hysterical developments. 4. The physically affected are, in an overwhelming proportion, females and ignorant persons. 5. The physical 'phenomena' are numerous and acute, or limited and mild, in proportion to the nature of the instructions the subjects receive. 6. They all admit of explanation upon Archbishop Stopford's data. 7. The supposed difficulty of explaining 'why they should, almost without exception, result in that state of living which is scripturally termed newness of life,' disappears when it can be affirmed, as I have no hesitation in doing, that, 'almost without exception,' they do not so result. 8. Many of the subjects of the delusion are worse than they were before, if spiritual pride and arrogance, self-righteousness, and a disposition to prefer their own inspirations to the teaching of the Bible are symptoms. 9. A diseased state of mind has in some cases been induced, which threatens to become chronic; instances of insanity are by no means rare; and homes once happy and industrious have presented scenes at which any Christian heart would ache. 10. I never saw, and hope never to see again, the same manifestations of bitter persecution as have been exhibited throughout Ulster towards those who venture a doubt or a caution in regard to these extravagances. Denunciation, calumny, and sneer are the weapons with which those have been met whose desire for the advancement of true religion is not less sincere than that of their persecutors."

The *Northern Whig*, talking as a basis certain criminal returns for August, 1858, and August, 1859, endeavours to show that the revivals, far from having been accompanied by a diminution, have been accompanied by an increase of offences against the law. It appears that, during the four months preceding the revival, the number of cases brought before the magistrates fell to 2761, while in the corresponding period of 1858 they were 2800. The revivals began in May, and in the four months from May to August, both inclusive, the number of cases was no less than 3939, while during the corresponding period in 1855 it was 3457. It should also be remembered that in 1858 Belfast was as "riotous" as it is now "religious." A very large proportion of the cases come under the head of "drunk and disorderly."

"A Clergyman in the Revival District in the North of Ireland" also says in the same journal:—"As for the mischief that has been wrought among the lower classes, my full belief is that a short time will prove that it is incalculable, and that the consequences on the somewhat excitable mind of an Irishman may be such as are little at present looked for. I have kept an exact list of all persons 'struck,' as it is termed, in this parish, and may truly say that I do not see any one in whom I can trace any real improvement in religion. They certainly read the Scriptures more, and talk Scripture more, and indulge more in irrelevant comparisons; but I fear that this is all that can be said. One of my congregation, whom I believe to be quite sincere, has seen the 'Lamb's book of life,' in which, much to her distress, my name is not written, although hers is. But if I were to relate all the wonderful visions and revelations that I have heard, which grieve me to the very heart, I should trespass too much on your time."

On the other hand we have the most favourable testimony borne to the whole movement by clergymen and laymen, who have embodied in letters and in lectures the results of their personal observations.

The Bishop of Down and Connor bears the following testimony:—"The annual number confirmed in one church averaged twenty-four. This year it reached 122, of whom 117 remained to partake of the Lord's Supper. In another church the average number confirmed was ten; this year fifty-six."

Lord Roden says:—"I have seen the progress of this great work of revival—the drunken man become sober, the quarrelsome man docile, and the man who was a tyrant in his family become as a lamb. These are the fruits I have seen in those around me where I live. I see a love, a joy, a peace which was never seen in these districts before."

The great complaint with many people have tortured into a disproof of anything good in the whole movement—the physiological manifestations—has been thus met by Professor McCosh. "Mind and body are closely united. What acts on the one powerfully affects the other. All that the bodily manifestations prove is, not the divinity of the work or the morality of it, but the depth and force of the impression, whatever its nature may be."

The Rev. Charles Seaver, Incumbent of St. John's, Belfast, states:—"In some places of worship the difficulty was to procure an attendance at all, even on Sabbath days; for some time the difficulty has been to persuade them to depart. There is no reaction, but a calm, serious attention to spiritual things." Mr. Seaver has printed a number of letters from different incumbents, all accepting the work as supernatural and all admitting that infranatural elements are also present.

Dr. Morgan, of the Irish Presbyterian Church, a man of singularly calm and chastened feeling, describes it as "an extraordinary work of Divine grace. Thousands and tens of thousands throughout the province are gathering together in Divine ordinances who were accustomed to meet only for worldly designs or sinful pastimes."

In Ulster it has been ascertained that upwards of twenty thousand Bibles have been issued during six months, being double the amount of the previous year. Nearly three hundred thousand religious books have been circulated by societies, immense quantities having been sold since the revival began. Mr. Benjamin Scott, the Chamberlain of London, who has delivered a lecture and written a letter on the subject, says:—"The sneers of newspapers, under purely secular, Jesuit, or semi-Jesuit influence, only served the more to convince him of the holy origin of the work. It was objected, as bearing on the validity of the work, that dreams and visions in the night which had come true were contrary to the idea of holiness. Now, dreams were spoken of in the Acts of the Apostles as signs of the last days. He was of opinion this was only a further proof of the authenticity of the work. As to the objection that some of the converted had had fits, was it strange that the body, the human body, should give way under the effect of a visitation of God's Holy Spirit? David fainted, and 'was sick and fell on his face' under the influence of a Divine communication. They read of souls in Scripture being 'pricked' in the heart, of 'tremblings,' and the conduct of some of the apostolic converts led to the supposition that they were 'full of new wine.' Monster meetings were objected to as contrary to the Divine workings; but Scripture spoke of 'many cities running together' for spiritual purposes. He had seen no ranting or enthusiasm. Not one in ten of the converts was the subject of 'fits' of any sort. The only observable feature in the meeting was increased solemnity in the congregation and earnestness in the minister."

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.—A deputation from the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association waited upon Wednesday on the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, and presented a memorial requesting the Chamber to use its utmost influence in the United States to remedy the evil complained of. The memorial stated that the adulteration occurred in all gradations from 80 to 50 per cent of the weight of the bale, and that it tended to depreciate the cotton far more than was proportionable to the mere weight of the sand, stones, &c. The *Manchester Guardian* says:—"The nefarious system of cotton adulteration which has grown up in America has at length received the formal attention of those gentlemen in this district who are directly interested in the trade. An influential meeting was held in this city on Tuesday, when resolutions were passed strongly condemning the frauds practised by the United States planters, or their agents, and calling upon the trade to return the impure material, or, as has been successfully done some years ago by the firm with which Mr. E. Ashworth is connected, adopt legal measures to recover damages for the loss which such practices must necessarily entail upon consumers."

A SYNODICAL LETTER.—The Roman Catholic Prelates of the province of Westminster have recently held a synod at St. Mary's College, Oscott, and the result of their deliberations has been made known in an address which was issued on Sunday. This document refers in congratulatory terms to the development of the Roman Catholic educational scheme, to the establishment of separate reformatories on a footing of equality with others, and to the appointment of Roman Catholic chaplains in the army. It is, however, lamented that in our navy and in our prisons and workhouses, Protestant ascendancy is still complete—the Catholics labouring under disabilities "which require a strong hand to sweep them away, and to substitute for them a generous and kind-hearted legislation." The Divorce Court comes in for a special share of episcopal censure. The restoration of the waters which have been stirred up by such a tempest will long continue to leave and fret, and agitate with anxiety the tender heart of our supreme pastor. The faithful are therefore required to pray that his Holiness and the Italian Church may pass unscathed from the difficulties which now so seriously menace them. The "dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ" are intreated, in conclusion, to hold fast the doctrine of their holy mother, the Church, in all simplicity of heart, without cavil and without anxiety; and to accept the truths of faith in the plain meaning in which they were taught them in their infancy, nor fear that the progress of human learning or the discoveries of modern science can shake the foundations of their everlasting faith.

LITERATURE.

A LITTLE TOUR IN IRELAND. By AN OXONIAN. Illustrated by JOHN LEECH. Bradbury and Evans.

For some short time past the eyes of wayfarers in the streets of the metropolis have been caught by the exhibition in the windows of booksellers of one of those brilliantly-coloured sketches which at once proclaim their emanation from John Leech. The scene, a highly characteristic and pointed one, represents the Cladagh in the town of Galway, and the illustration is the frontispiece to an admirable small book called "A Little Tour in Ireland." The author professes to be an undergraduate from Oxford, who spent a portion of his vacation in wandering over a good deal of a country which to him was no doubt decidedly *in partibus*. Although not a professed joker of jokes the Oxonian appears to think that in treating of Ireland a man should write, at least on the surface, from a humorous point of view, and, therefore, the style of this work is a continued banter from beginning to end. At one period of the history of the Courts at Westminster a famous advocate was pressed hard by two competitors, both of whom were gifted in an extraordinary degree with a talent for fun, which they exercised unsparingly for the amusement of juries. In speaking of his rivals, the grave and more reverend counsel once said, "I don't care about V—'s fun; it falls anywhere; but confound S—'s jokes; they all go direct to the verdict." Now, the Oxonian's humour here all goes direct to the matter in hand; and the suggestive results of a keen perception, quick observation, and an appreciation of men and things somewhat surprising, if he has writ his annals true, in our youthful author, are not the less weighty because they are conveyed to the reader under the cover of irony, or floated lightly towards the understanding on the wings of the airiest of styles. The book is done in so workmanlike a manner that the character which the writer gives himself is open to friendly suspicion; while it need hardly be added that the illustrations of Leech, which must be from the life, are unusually admirable even for him. There is a bit of landscape here and there which is quite striking, and, in a certain sense, astonishing, looking to the hand from which it comes, by which is meant that the public must not run away with the notion that Mr. Leech is only an elegant caricaturist, if any one has hitherto ventured to think so.

GLAUCUS; OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE. By CHAS. KINGSLEY. Macmillan and Co.

This is the fourth edition of a book which, in its way, has contributed as much as any of his works to Mr. Kingsley's popularity. Its object, which is so simply yet so philosophically stated in its opening sentences, has, we doubt not, been attained in thousands of instances; and, probably, the tedium, sameness, and "soulless rechauffé of third-rate London frivolity" of watering-places in the season have been respectively relieved and avoided by the interesting pursuit which it so pleasantly opens; and, if the conversion of idlers into absolute naturalists of all its readers has not been its result, it is undeniable that the most sluggish and unsympathising of them must have felt the influence of its alluring but manly style, and the heartiness of interest in the object which it is sought to secure, which is palpable in every line of it. The present edition has been corrected and enlarged, is ornamented with coloured illustrations, and is got up, so far as the accessories of type, paper, and binding are concerned, in a manner to make the book as pleasant to look upon as it is agreeable to read.

THE HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA. By J. H. STOEQUELER. Darton and Co.

In these days the ancient saying that a great book is a great evil is probably carried into practice to a considerable extent, but we have not yet gone the length of allowing that a very small book can exhaust a subject. Nevertheless, although not an easy, it is a possible achievement to put even history into a small space. This Mr. Stoequeler has succeeded very aptly in doing in the little work which he has recently published, and which really does contain all the main facts of the history of British India in a wonderfully moderate compass. Nay, more, this work actually supplies some important omissions in the large and so-called standard histories of our Eastern empire, not only stating facts, but working out these results in a satisfactory manner. Not only for the immediate purposes for which it is written, but also for ready, general reference, this pocket volume will be found useful, and therefore acceptable.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Westminster Review.—Few things better illustrate the fact that our literary life is decidedly fast than when on the appearance of the quarterlies we find articles on books and affairs which we have treated as disposed of critically and argumentatively at least two months previously. Of course, however, we pay all deference to the more solid and thoughtful treatment which subjects receive in those periodicals in which the process of incubation lasts the fourth part of a year. The *Westminster*, in dealing very ably and very practically with the question of our "Militia Forces," is performing a duty which belongs to the individuality of every publication professing to represent or to guide national opinion. The dissertation on Rousseau and his writings, which, but for the circumstance of there being a new edition of the latter as recent as last year, would partake rather of the character of an exhumation, probably owes its inspiration to that peculiar tone of feeling and opinion for which the *Westminster* was rather more remarkable a year or two ago than it is now. In dealing with a serial of importance one must either confine oneself to the simplest indication of its contents or enter at length into an analysis of them. The space at our disposal forbids the latter, and we are compelled merely to say that the other articles are in accordance with the design of the review, and treated with the ability which it always commands. That on "Bonapartism in Italy" is peculiarly

interesting and admirably done. The valuable compartment which is entitled "Contemporary Literature" is a magazine in itself.

The National Review.—But for the reason which is given in the preceding notice, perhaps we should be induced to say that the articles on "Canning and his Times," "The Idylls of the King," and "Mill on Liberty," were a little out of date. Not so the treatise on Mr. Senior's Journal in Turkey and Greece, which is remarkable as presenting a new phase in the construction of books of travel, inasmuch as the traveller himself is kept out of sight except in his character of a rigid cross-examiner of every one who can give him information which is faithfully recorded. In the treatise on "Tudor Legislation" justice is done to Mr. Froude, whose History of England during the period which elapsed from the fall of Wolsey to the death of Elizabeth has been generally viewed, we think, too much as an eccentricity in historical writing or as a literary curiosity. The discussion of the still unsettled question of how our Navy is to be manned is rather abstract than practical, except that the principle of the naval supremacy of England is insisted on, both immediately and indirectly, as the basis of the argument. Of the other articles it is only left us to say that they sufficiently diversify the contents of, if they do not absolutely lighten, the volume.

so often in the last few months that it palls a little upon one. The "Continental Notes" on Savoy and Piedmont are timely and interesting, and go fitly in the same number with the discussion of Mr. Arnold's pamphlet on "England and the Italian Question." The subjects of "Geology and Mineralogy" in reference to the new edition of Dr. Puckland's work, in which these sciences are considered with reference to natural theology, is done by an understanding and an agreeable hand. The holder of the "Season Ticket" shows slight symptoms of fatigue; perhaps the cessation of his excursions for a month would renew the vigour on which his point and raciness depend. On the whole this number has an autumnal touch about it, which is not surprising, but which is not necessarily a symptom of actual decay of strength.

New Monthly Magazine.—An article on "The Channel Islands" has evidently been written on the spot, and partakes of the sense of enjoyment which the author no doubt experienced in his autumnal tour. The idea of changing the present somewhat indefinite name of this group of the dependencies of England into that of Victoria Islands is worth consideration, especially as it is the case that the inhabitants of these islands have, at present, no common designation. The reason why a certain William Prince of Orange, who

was a personage in his day, obtained the sobriquet of "The Silent" may be learned by the curious in such matters from an article in this serial, besides other matters, historical and personal, connected with his times, which are interesting enough. There is here more than the usual proportion of fiction this month, but it is relieved sufficiently by political and politico-economic treatises as well as bonâ fide reviews of works.

Bentley's Miscellany.—"The Novel in Germany" and "Social Life in Berlin" are articles of excellent calibre, and readable, as well from their mode of treatment as their subjects. In the dissertation on M. Esquiros's work on "England and the English" we can find how such a subject is treated by a foreigner, without our being under the necessity of violating our national prejudices to the extent of reading the book itself. When we add that the number of articles is twelve we give a guarantee at least for variety.

Titan.—It is a good idea which is worked out in the first article in this serial on "Pathological Love in its English Aspect." The group of books on which the reasoning is based are all remarkable in their way, and apt for the extraction of the subject-matter of the treatise in hand. The production of a review of a metrical book called "Fragments of the Table Round" which has appeared this year (whether before or after Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" we are not aware) is the most natural thing in the world just now, and is just besides to a very meritorious production which is not wholly unimpaired by the spirit which has influenced the Laureate in his latest poem. There is plenty of "story" in this number which, as the autumn holidays are not quite over, may prove a recommendation.

The Constitutional Press, on the face of it, professes to have a mission, and it is not to be gainsaid that it labours earnestly, and on the whole vigorously, in its appointed duty. This magazine, although neither as bulky or as closely printed as its contemporaries, contains this month no less than ten articles. It is obvious, therefore, that each of them must be comparatively brief, but we are not at all sure that this is a fault in periodicals of this kind. If the matter is dull one's release is easier and quicker; and, if it is pointed and acceptable, the smallness of quantity acts as a whetter of the appetite, especially in the case of "continuations." It is a great art to leave off well at the end of one month, and to have impregnated the reader only with so much of incident and interest as can be easily retained in the memory for four weeks, and is more readily dovetailed into the contents of the next number. Again, room is afforded for variety by this system, which is of the

essence of magazine compilation. In the present number we have three tales—one, by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," has reached its fifth chapter; the others are just commenced. The critique on Mr. Gladstone's Homeric Studies is rather behindhand; but the subject of the Army in India is pertinent and still timely, and iteration on this subject is equally a necessity and a duty. The article on "Actors Off the Stage" is evidently produced by one who knows what he is talking about; but are we wrong in the notion that the general interest which the author implies to exist for knowing something about actors as a class, is on the wane? Looking to the principles held by the *Constitutional Press*, it need not be said how Lord Ebury and his Liturgical Reform are treated under the head of "The Peer and the Prayer-book;" nor is it necessary to indicate in what sense and in what spirit the character and position of Mr. Disraeli are dealt with in the article entitled "The Leader of the Opposition." "Misdirected Letters" is a good idea, and is said to belong to no less a person than Sam Slick. On the whole, there is a bold tone and a sort of youthful vigour, tinged with the irritancy almost inseparable from pronounced and decided opinions placed in a condition of struggle, which give a piquancy to this serial by no means unpleasantly stimulative.

Eclectic Review.—This periodical reaches us only by fits and starts, and, consequently, we are unable to make any comparative estimate of its merits from month to month. We confess to a predilection in its favour generally, and we will take it upon ourselves to say that the present number is a good one. The juxtaposition of a disquisition on "Drake's Voyages Round the World," and one on "The British Navy," in our days, is noticeable. Perhaps the article most likely to attract attention is that on "Count Cavour," which gives the clue to his career as a statesman—a career which it may be safely predicted is by no means ended.

The Art-Journal.—The engravings from pictures in the Royal collection this month are Domenichino's "St. Agnes," charmingly executed by S. Smith; and the "Europa" of Claude is the landscape, to which the fine workmanship of E. Radclyffe has done full justice,



"SLY BOOTS."—BY C. H. WELGALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Universal Review is up to the average, and therefore good, this month. The dissertation on Rifled Arms is recondit, inasmuch as it does not confine the subject to its immediate and modern view, and shows that our ancestors knew something of the science of projectiles, and especially in reference to the principle involved in what is called "rifling." A sequel to a former article is to be found in that on "Idealistic Novelists." Novels form too ascertained and immovable a part of our literature at present not to make their discussion, from abstract as well as utilitarian points of view, not merely interesting but necessary on the part of those whom we are accustomed to call the guides of public opinion. The "Literature of the Indian Rebellion" bears marks of the usual hand cunning in Eastern matters; and, although probably unintentionally, causes one some alarm at the future prospect of affairs in our Asiatic dominions, unless something is done to mend the existing state of affairs. The article on the Cultivation of Silk in the hill districts of India is worthy of attention, the statements being essentially practical in their nature. We are so accustomed to think of the American circulating medium in connection with a very queer paper currency that we are much obliged for the information on the subject of Transatlantic Numismatics which is here afforded us. The notice of Shelley and his Biographers is smart, but more "magazine," so to speak, than one expects to find anything in the *Universal Review*.

Fraser's Magazine.—The most characteristic article in this month's number is that entitled "About the West Riding." It must be surprising to the more cosmopolitan, not to say cockney, Englishman to learn what a singular and strongly-marked race is spread over the wide area of our great northern county. We hope to be forgiven if we venture to say that in other respects the number has a tendency to be heavy, and that its inspirations appear to have had to struggle through the influences of September in London.

Dublin University Magazine.—Though somewhat late this periodical has not failed to work the critical mine which lies beneath Mr. John Stuart Mill's work "On Liberty." It cannot be said exactly that the subject is exhausted; but treatises on the book have been encountered

"SLY BOOTS." BY C. H. WEIGALL.

WHAT Sly Boots is thinking about we do not pretend to say; but, musing intently, with finger to her mouth, she is evidently "up to something" out of the common. This figure especially pleases us by the easy abandon of its pose, leaning with one hand resting on the village stile; and for the admirable negligée of its toilet. The bonnet, battered, shapeless, and untied, is in itself a perfect study, the very bonnet for a young lady in a brown study. The landscape in which this small specimen of humanity is placed is simple, but full of rustic beauty; the entire arrangement affording a fine opportunity for an agreeable variety and harmony of colour, which the artist has turned to good account. This picture was exhibited at the New Water-colour Society Gallery during the past season.

THE INDIAN WANDEROO MONKEY.

THE fine female Wanderoo Monkey (*Silenus veter*), of which we give an Engraving, from Mr. Wolf's pencil, has recently been presented to the Zoological Society by Lady Willock, and is now exhibited in the Monkey House in their gardens in the Regent's Park. The specimen is of interest in consequence of having formerly been the favourite pet of Nana Sahib, from whose palace at Bithoor it was taken by H. D. Willock, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, the son of the donor, when he was engaged with the forces under the command of the late General Havelock, in July, 1857.

The Wanderoo is generally said to be indigenous to Ceylon. This, however, is an error, as it is only found tame and in captivity in that island. Its true native country is Travancore and Cochin China, where, as we are informed by Mr. Blyth, it is found abundantly in a state of nature. Though presenting some differences, which have led to its being classed as a distinct genus, the Wanderoo is closely allied to the Magots and Macaques of the same countries. It is, however, so distinct a species that it cannot possibly be confounded with any other. Its hair is of a deep black throughout, with the exception of the long beard, or mane, as it has been sometimes called, which descends on each side of the face in the form of a ruff, extending downwards over the chest, and varying from an ash grey to a pure white. The upper part of its face between the eyes is naked and flesh coloured; the muzzle perfectly black. It has large cheek pouches, and flesh-coloured callosities of considerable size. The tail is about half as long as the body, and, when perfect—which in captivity is not often the case—terminates in a brush of tufted hairs.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" AT PORTLAND.

As it has been now decided that the *Great Eastern* is to leave her anchorage near Weymouth and proceed to Holyhead this day, it is an appropriate moment to present to our readers a Sketch of the vessel as she lay in her picturesque position in the harbour of Portland. It is to be doubted whether, in any berth she may hereafter occupy, will the great ship appear to greater advantage

than that which has been chosen as the subject of our Illustration.

It has been decided that no passengers will be conveyed upon the trial-trip to Holyhead, and all the persons who have taken berths for the occasion will have the passage-money returned to them.

Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Blake will have opportunity for testing their paddle and screw engines to the utmost, and try the ship and her machinery thoroughly and in every respect. Mr. Russell has publicly stated that he will take charge of his own paddle-engines, and, so far as the screw-engines are concerned, they will be under the control of engineers appointed by Messrs. Watt and Co.

Should the trial-trip prove satisfactory, the *Great Eastern* will leave Holyhead for Portland, in the United States, on the 20th instant.

OFFICES OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.

THE erection of magnificent insurance offices is by no means confined to the great metropolis. An enterprising and successful Scotch company have lately followed boldly the example of their southern brethren, and built themselves a home equalling, if not surpassing, anything to be found in London. The building we allude to, and of which we give an Engraving, has been modeled after the celebrated Venetian palaces, judiciously adapted to modern requirements and the particular purposes for which it is intended. It is situated in Princes-street, with a fine southern aspect, and, being opposite the Mound, has the advantage of such a distant view as is seldom obtained for a building in a central business situation. The circular-headed opening into the central loggia enters directly into the Life Association Office, and the smaller openings on each side of it enter respectively into an hotel and to rooms occupied as chambers by members of the Scottish Bar. There is a shop at each end of the building. The interior of the insurance office consists of a large room for the general business of the office, with a manager's room, directors' rooms, medical officer's room, waiting-rooms, and numerous other apartments. The architect was Mr. David Rhind, of Edinburgh; and the sculpture was modeled by Mr. Thomas London, and executed by Mr. Handyside Ritchie, of Edinburgh.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY HOSPITAL AND GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THESE splendid monuments of the liberality of the Parsee Baronet, who has just been "gathered unto his fathers," occupies a conspicuous position in the most crowded locality of the capital of Western India. The hospital is, and will ever continue to be, among the noblest of his charities. The professors of the college are the physicians and surgeons of the hospital, which, being situated in the same compound, is the school of practice of the Grant Medical College.

The foundation-stone of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhay Hospital was laid on the 3rd of January, 1843, with masonic honours, by the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master of Western India, Dr. James Burns, K.H., and opened for the reception of patients in May, 1845. The Grant Medical College was completed in October, 1845.

With respect to the cost of the hospital and the liberal endowments of the Parsee Baronet to the Grant Medical College we cannot do better than give the following extract from the Principal's address, delivered on the 15th of March last, on the occasion of the annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes and diplomas to successful candidates, when the ashes of the munificent Parsee Baronet were scarcely cold, and only a few hours previously consigned to their final resting-place on earth:—

I hardly know how sufficiently to express our grateful sense of the interest shown by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhay in the success of this college. Since its establishment in the year 1845 he has contributed, in founding endowments for the encouragement of the students, and in providing the means



THE "GREAT EASTERN" AT PORTLAND.—FROM A DRAWING BY R. P. LEITCH.

The inquiry into the loss of the steam-ship *Alma* commenced on Wednesday at the Greenwich Police Court.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, on the part of the Government, has formally approved all that has been done by the Queen's representative in China, has announced his opinion that the course taken by Admiral Hope was the right one, though its consequence was unsatisfactory, and has apprised our Envoy that he will shortly be furnished with sufficient support to enable him to carry out his instructions. The means by which this is made known is the concluding despatch of a series just published. A new Chinese war is, therefore, a thing decided upon; but this will take no one by surprise, as it is impossible for England to submit to humiliation at the hands of any nation in the world. Assuredly the Hon. Mr. Bruce will never assent to be smuggled up to Peking in a box so contrived that he can neither see nor be seen, or when at the capital be placed in a state of imprisonment until it shall please the Emperor to permit his visit. How the high-spirited Americans will judge this arrangement of Mr. Ward we look with some curiosity to see.

President Buchanan has hastily dispatched General Scott to the scene where the impetuosity of a Kentuckian and the indignation of a Scotchman seemed likely to bring on a collision between the American and English forces about a district of no actual value. Of course, where a point of honour is involved, that circumstance will have no weight until Manchester doctrines shall have "obtained" more largely, a date apparently non-approximating. But anything like hostility between ourselves and the Americans on such a subject is felt by the real statesmen of both nations as too shocking to be thought of; and the sending General Scott to supersede the United States' commander on the station is the best proof Mr. Buchanan can give of his resolve to maintain peaceful relations. There is, no doubt, a question in the case open to debate; but it might be solved in a day by competent authorities, either under arbitration or by plenary potentaries. All that had to be apprehended was that some collision might have arisen before General Scott's arrival; and certain political capital was assuredly sought to be made out of the situation by men who are bidding for mob support in the coming political crisis in America. We shall rejoice to read a telegram from Liverpool stating that this danger had been averted. We can hardly understand how any other is possible.

Our Foreign Minister's speech upon the Italian question, and that of Reform, will have been read by everybody. His declaration that if England joins in any congress it will only be on the express stipulation that Italy is free to choose her own form of government will have been universally applauded. His utterances on the Reform Bill of 1860 are, of course, extremely guarded; but his Lordship intimated profound contempt for the idea that a mere tabulated schedule, apportioning members to population, was a statesmanly substitute for thoughtful legislation. His notions would seem to be sufficiently Conservative to dispel any terror which may be felt or affected on the Opposition side, and it is not improbable that the declarations of a good many persons about the rights of "the working man" may be found to be toned down on repetition. The events of the last few weeks, the attitude and organisation of "the working man," and the facility with which he submits to the dictation of agitators who wilfully misrepresent his case, may give pause to those who have entertained an idea of placing any preponderating political weight in his keeping. Cautious statesmen may say that the national purse may be in safer keeping than in that of delegates pledged to the very falsest political economy.

The Italian complication remains *in statu quo*, and Lord Cowley is at Biarritz with the Emperor. That is nearly all the news from the South, except that the Pope is now looking into a new armoury, and is about to select, it is said, a weapon which, though rather rusty, has done good execution in its time. His Holiness hints that there is such a thing as excommunication for Sovereigns and Peoples who are either hostile to the claims of Rome, or do not give them adequate assistance. We may smile at the idea of a mass of childish threats in barbarous Latin producing an effect upon men with beards on their faces. But the power of the priests, and of outward symbols, must not be underrated. Closed churches, and a denial of all rites except baptism, would strike appallingly upon the humbler Catholics; and, although there is no probability of France being placed under an interdict, it is far from improbable that her ally, Sardinia, may be; in which case the alliance must be over, or the Emperor cease to be a good son of the Church. The Emperor personally is probably highly amused at the threat of launching the mock thunderbolt; but if imitation thunder be accepted as real by the people he is too wise to incur the danger of letting them hear it.

Grave as is the Turkish news, the contradictory accounts from Constantinople make it very difficult to discuss that news with advantage; but a careful sifting of the various narrations seems to permit the conclusion that the weak and frightfully extravagant government of the Sultan has caused deep-seated disloyalty, and that there are a great many influential people in Turkey who have the sense to see that, unless a reform takes place, it cannot be very long before the crescent will cease to shine on the European side of the Bosphorus. Of course, the mode in which it has been sought to promote such reform savours of the barbarism which, despite sentimentalists, will ever be found at the bottom of all Orientalism. The Padishah has been saved from a peril which was greater than appears to be generally understood.

Domestic incidents are rare just now. The pheasants fall in thousands, but there is not even a *canard* to afford sport to those who are not sportsmen. The election inquiries are disclosing little that was not perfectly well known; but such formal evidence of corruption at Gloucester and Wakefield is being given as will probably draw down on portions of the electoral bodies in both places the fate of the martyrs of St. Albans and Sudbury. We should be truly glad to record that the strike had ceased; but, on the contrary, the voluntary idleness of thousands, and the enforced idleness of thousands more, still continue; and the system of espionage and tyranny on the part of the men (not to mention repeated cases of actual violence, with which the magistrates have to deal) is exciting an indignation which may demand from the Government strong repressive measures for the protection of the workman who will not feed his family out of the earnings of others. At the same time, there appears to be a misconception (wilful on the part of many of the strikers) about the declaration. Clearly, no master has a right to ask that a workman shall not belong to a benefit or charitable union, and the idea, carefully nourished by the hirelings of the movement, is that this is implied in the declaration. If it be, the document ought at once to be modified, and, in any case, it ought to be explained. The consideration of the thousands of humble households rendered wretched by this foolish movement should put an end to any false pride or petulance on either side, and the strike ought to end before the weather changes. It is all very well for men paid by subscriptions to lounge about these warm days, smoke pipes, gaze at the buildings they ought to be finishing, and howl at the labourers who are doing their duty; but what will wives and children feel when the cold, raw evenings set in?

Big Ben has been again broken! Mr. Disraeli said in the House of Commons that we should never be well served till we had hanged an architect. We hate all severe measures, but really —

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The investigation at the Guildhall on Wednesday into the charges against Hughes, the absconding bankrupt, has been again adjourned.

The three prisoners named Levy, who have been formally examined at Lambeth Police Court, on a charge of plundering watchmakers and pawnbrokers, have been fully committed for trial.

Mr. James Abbiss was on Thursday elected without opposition an Alderman for the ward of Bridge, in the room of Sir C. Marshall, resigned.

Mr. Bazalgette reports the total number of disinfectant agents used during the past season to keep the Thames quiet. They are—4231 tons of chalk lime, 478 tons of chloride of lime, and 56 tons of carbonic acid. The total cost, £17,783.

A system of hiring persons to be bail has prevailed lately in the Bankruptcy Court. In a case heard on Monday a delinquent was detected, and confessed he had consented to become bail for a consideration of 15s. Two Jews are said to have been doing quite a trade in this way.

At Lambeth Police Court, on Tuesday, Thomas John Whetgrave, of College-street, Camden-town, a solicitor, and the son of a magistrate, was found guilty of stealing a bottle of sherry from one of the refreshment-counters at the Crystal Palace, and imprisoned for a month.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The distribution of prizes in the faculty of medicine for the past session took place on Monday in the theatre of the University—Sir Francis H. Goldsmid presiding. The Dean of Faculty, Mr. Charles C. Atkinson, read the sessional report, which announced that the state of the medical school during the past year had been most satisfactory.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR ST. PANCRAS.—At a meeting of the representative vestry of St. Pancras, recently held, the vexed question of the erection of industrial training schools for the pauper children of St. Pancras was, after a stormy discussion, set at rest, for it was resolved to erect schools, at a cost of £12,000, on a splendid site offered by the Burial Board at Finchley. The money is to be borrowed, and to be paid back in instalments going over twenty years.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The twenty-eighth quarterly meeting was held at the offices, in Norfolk-street, on the 4th inst. The report of the executive committee, read by Viscount Ranelagh, the chairman, showed a successful and a progressive business. The number of shares for the quarter amounted to 296; receipts, £17,123 11s. 1d. For the year, shares, 711; receipts, £49,022 18s. 10d. Total from the formation of the society, 15,093 shares; £407,973 14s. 5d. Total sale of land, £228,117 2s. 6d.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Friday night an unhappy woman, named Francis Nightingale, wife of a man living in Crown-street, Soho, tied her child round her with her shawl, got into the basin of one of the fountains in Trafalgar-square, and lay down in the water, intending evidently to commit murder and suicide. A policeman rescued her and took her to the workhouse. She gave as the reason for her conduct the neglect of her husband. The fellow, after being told of what had occurred, did not take the trouble to come and see her.

SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET-STREET, till lately a *peculiar* in the municipality of London, has fallen under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewerage and Paving. They are relaying the courtyard, and a handsome old pavement is being removed. The square purbeck quarries of which this pavement was composed are believed to have been the stones of Old St. Paul's Cathedral; the inn, which was burned in the Great Fire, having been entirely rebuilt in 1670. A most remarkable feature was a conical bed of pavement in the centre in the courtyard; but, though ornamental, it was not very suitable for carriages and horses.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—At the Thames Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Rosier was re-examined on the charge of taking part in the disturbances in this parish on the evening of Sunday week. On the magistrate's suggestion the charge was withdrawn, things having been more quiet in the parish; but Mr. Yardley declared that if any more rioting took place he should, undoubtedly, commit the offenders for trial. At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, the trial of Paterson, in connection with the disturbances in St. George's-in-the-East, was postponed until the next sessions.

REMOVAL OF THE PAINTINGS FROM MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—During last week the whole of the paintings forming the English portion of the National Gallery, the Vernon and Turner Collections, &c., which for some years past have been exhibited to the public at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, were removed to the new building erected for their reception at Kensington Gore, and where they will be opened to view on Monday, the 24th instant. The Wellington Funeral Car is ordered to be removed to Chelsea Hospital, the time having now arrived for Marlborough House to be prepared for the residence of the Prince of Wales.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 812 boys and 766 girls (in all 1578 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1621. The weekly return of deaths in London continues to show an improvement in the public health. In the first week of September the deaths registered were 1111; in the last week, which ended October 1, they were 1014. A decrease is usually observed at this period of the year; but a comparison of the present returns with those of previous years exhibits also a satisfactory result, for, excluding the deaths from epidemic cholera in the two years 1849 and 1854, it will be found that the deaths of last week were less considerably than those that would have occurred if the average rate of mortality in the corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 had prevailed.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The purchase of the landlord's interest in the buildings occupied by this institution was completed on Tuesday, and Lord Brougham and his co-trustees have been thereby released from their liability to pay a rental of £229 for more than a hundred years. It should be stated, however, that the subscriptions amounted to only £2000, leaving a balance of £1500, which sum has been raised by mortgage, Lord Brougham and his co-trustees having entered into a covenant for payment of the amount. Under these circumstances, the committee propose to raise further subscriptions, with a view to pay off this debt of £1500, together with the large law expenses incurred by the trustees; and, as the prosperity and usefulness of the institution will unquestionably be greatly enhanced by its liberation from the late heavy incumbrances, it is to be hoped that their efforts to achieve the work they have commenced will meet with the success they deserve.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—A quarterly court of this society was held on Thursday last to receive the report of the committee on the state of the society, and on general business. Mr. Winterbottom, the governor, presided. Mr. Smalley, the secretary, read the report and statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the circulation of the *Morning Advertiser* was in a highly satisfactory state, and that the advertisements were in keeping with the circulation of the paper; that the number of aged and infirm members relieved during the quarter was 350; that four had died, and one had declared off the fund, thus reducing the number chargeable to the fund to 845; that the number on the fund at the close of the corresponding quarter last year was 349; that the amount paid to pensioners for the quarter ending the 17th of September was £1290 18s. 6d., while the amount paid at the corresponding period last year was £1325 14s. 0d.; that the present aggregate weekly allowance to aged members amounted to £99 3s. 6d., making the annual average charge £5157 2s. 11d.; but that the sum paid to claimants for the year ending September, 1859, was £5303 14s. It further appeared that there were 134 children in the Licensed Victuallers' School, the education and maintenance of whom amounted for the quarter to £202 3s. 3d.; and that during the quarter seventeen persons had received temporary relief from the charity-box. The report was received and adopted; and, thanks having been given to the governor, the court adjourned. A special court was held before the quarterly court to ratify rules for the admission of the children of provincial licensed victuallers into the school at Kennington-lane. The rules were duly ratified.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.—At Worship-street Police Court, on Saturday last, Sarah Jane Wiggins was charged with having caused the death of James White, a child of three years old. The prisoner, who lived at Hackney, had charge of three children belonging to a man named White, with whom she had been living. White had been absent for the last three weeks, during which time the prisoner had been heard by persons living in the house to be frequently beating the deceased. She had ill-used the child on many occasions. Once she tied him up all night to the bedpost; and the night before his death she had fastened him to the crosspiece of the top of a four-post bedstead, with his head hanging down. The child was seen in this position next morning, soon after it died, and marks of a ligature were discovered on its neck, besides various bruises. Fanny White, aged nine, a sister of the deceased, gave the following evidence:—She said she did not know how long her own mother had been dead, but the prisoner, whom she now called mother, had lived with them since. In the course of her examination she said that two or three days, perhaps a week, before his death, her little brother, in his night-clothes, was tied to the bedpost with a cord round his body, and his arms down and tied between his back and the bedpost. He did not cry much, but seemed as if going to cry, but she thought he was afraid to cry out for fear of being punished more. He was punished on his back and slapped if he cried. He was still there and awake when witness herself awoke the next morning. He was tied that night because he had been crying for water all day. The night before he died "mother" took him up in her arms and shook him, and he was tied up again that night with the cord, she believed, two or three times round him, and his head hanging down. She heard him sob nearly all night, and in the morning he was taken down. She believed it was about seven, as she generally got up at that time, and when the policeman came her brother was dead. Mr. Knox, the surgeon, said he was of opinion that death arose from an effusion upon the brain, occasioned by violence. The prisoner was remanded.

OPENING OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—The winter session at the medical schools attached to the different hospitals usually commences on the 1st of October, but, as it fell this year on a Saturday, the majority of the hospitals postponed their inauguration festival until the following Monday. King's College, Guy's, St. Thomas's, and St. George's, opened on Saturday last, all of them with considerable success. The inaugural address at King's College Hospital was delivered by Dr. Miller, one of the professors, in the presence of Dr. Jelf, the Principal, many friends of the institution, and a large number of students. Dr. Habershon delivered the introductory lecture at Guy's; Dr. Dundas Thomson that at St. Thomas's; and Mr. H. C. Johnson that at St. George's. On Monday, at the London Hospital, the introductory lecture was delivered by Mr. Critchett; at the Middlesex Hospital by Mr. M. Henry; at Westminster Hospital by Dr. J. R. Reynolds; at St. Bartholomew's by Mr. Holden, who has recently been appointed joint lecturer on anatomy with Mr. Skye to that hospital; at Charing-cross Hospital by Professor R. V. Tuson; and at the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine by Dr. Cockle.

THE STRIKE.—This is the eleventh week of the strife between the building operatives and the masters, and on both sides there seems a determination not to yield except on their own terms. The subscriptions for the relief of the operatives yet out of work continue to come in well. A meeting of the operatives on strike was held in St. Martin's Hall on Friday evening. The speeches were much the same in character as at former meetings, and a resolution formed of vote of confidence in the conference was carried unanimously, amidst vociferous cheering. The usual weekly meeting of the executive committee of the Central Association of Employers was held on Tuesday. The proceedings, as has been the case since the commencement of the contest, were conducted with closed doors, and lasted several hours. At the close we were informed that, as the employers had now nearly ten thousand workmen in all branches of the building trades at work under the declaration, they considered that this number, with the new accessories on which they confidently calculate, will be quite sufficient to enable them to carry on all the works required during the winter. They regret that the men should have been so obstinate, and feel for the suffering which it must entail upon their families, but have no intention whatever to alter their original determination and policy. At the usual weekly meeting on Tuesday at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate-street, the delegates from the metropolitan trade societies not belonging to the building trades presented themselves in considerable force, and brought contributions to a large amount in the aggregate to the common fund for the support of the men on strike.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., in the chair. A reward of £50 was voted to the crew of the institution's life-boat stationed at Southwold, and the silver medal to John Craigie, her coxswain, for their gallant services in rescuing, during a strong gale of wind and heavy sea, the crew of ten men and the master's wife from the Prussian brig *Lucinde*, which was wrecked off Misner Haven, on the night of the 17th ult. A reward of £13 was also voted to the crew of the society's boat stationed at Bridlington for rescuing, between three and four o'clock on the morning of the 16th ult., the crew of six men from the brig *Bliss*, of Sunderland, which was wrecked off Bridlington, during a heavy gale of wind. A reward of £11 was likewise voted to the crew of the Castletown, Isle of Man, life-boat, which belongs to this institution, for putting off on the night of the 30th of August and rescuing three men from the Norwegian barque *Opreiningen*, which, during a sudden gale of wind, had become disabled. The Wick life-boat, which is on the institution's plan, was also reported to have saved recently a ship's crew during a heavy gale of wind. Rewards amounting to £15 10s. were also voted to the crews of the society's life-boats stationed at Fleetwood, Dover, and Boulmer, for putting off in reply to signals from vessels which, however, did not require the boat's aid. Various other rewards were also voted for saving life from wrecks. The institution decided to station new life-boats at Silloth, near Carlisle, and at Porthcawl, near Cardiff. The society was reported to be making an urgent appeal to the seamen of the merchant service to assist it in placing and maintaining life-boats on every exposed part of the coasts of the United Kingdom, as while better than sailors can appreciate the comfort of knowing where to run for a life-boat when on a lee shore? Payments amounting to £1200 for life-boats and their accessories having been ordered to be made, the proceedings closed.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, returned to Balmoral, after forty-eight hours' sojourn at Altnagussach. On the same evening the Royal dinner party included the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Earl and Countess of Fife, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Rumboldt, Mr. Brooke, and Sir James Clark.

On Friday evening the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, drove to the Abergeldie Woods. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went to the woods, which were driven for deer. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, Sir George Lewis, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. In the evening her Majesty gave a small dance, to which Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Farquharson, Colonel Farquharson, and Mr. J. A. Farquharson of Invercauld, the Earl of Listowel, Captain Shelley, Sir Maxwell and Lady Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell, the Misses Russell, Mr. Reginald Russell, Mr. Kennedy Erskine, Sir Charles and Miss Phipps, and Dr. Robertson were invited.

On Saturday last the Queen drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. The Prince of Wales rode to Invercauld, attended by Major-General the Hon. C. Grey. The Royal dinner party included the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, Lord John Russell, and Sir James Hudson, K.C.B.

On Sunday the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Lee officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, and attended by Lady Churchill, rode to Lochnagar. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

On Tuesday the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice went to Balloch-Bhuie, where the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales shot, the woods being driven for deer. Sir George C. Lewis has left Balmoral.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, Equerry to the Prince Consort, and Major Teesdale, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Captain Grey in their duties as Equerries in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is still at Norris Castle, in the Isle of Wight. We are glad to hear that her Royal Highness's health is quite re-established. Her Royal Highness will return to Frogmore towards the end of the month.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt, returned to town last week from visiting the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert, at Wilton House, near Salisbury, and has since gone to Yorkshire on a shooting excursion.

His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, accompanied by Count Fiequelmont, M. Du Roy, and Major Burnell, left Grillon's Clarendon Hotel on Wednesday, en route for the Continent.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have left Rumpenheim, the Duchess's château near Frankfurt, on a tour in Switzerland. The last letters received from the Duchess and Princess announced their arrival at Lucerne.

His Excellency the Greek Minister and Madame and Mlle. Tricoupi have returned to their residence in Bryanston-square from Torquay.

The Duchess of Argyll and her infant daughter, according to letters received in town from Inverary Castle, N.B., are progressing favourably.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have returned to London from visiting the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert at Wilton House, and Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are entertaining a succession of visitors at Broadlands, near Romsey.

Lady Noel Byron has left London for the Oatlands Hotel, Weybridge.

Colonel the Hon. J. Lindsay, M.P., accompanied by Lady Sarah Lindsay and family, left town last week for Dublin, in command of the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A matrimonial alliance is understood to be arranged between Viscount Falkland and the widowed Duchess of St. Alban's—Lady Emily St. Lawrence, eldest daughter of the Earl of Howth, is about to bestow her hand upon Mr. T. Gaisford.

The magnificent palace of Veli Pacha, in which he had accumulated all his riches, has been destroyed by fire, the splendid mansion being a heap of ruins.

Agents of the French, Austrian, and Sardinian Governments have been soliciting tenders from some of our leading ironfounders for very large numbers of rifled cannon.

Experiments were made in Paris on Monday, in the Champ de Mars, with a new steam-carriage intended to run on ordinary roads. The trials were considered successful.

The Postmaster-General has given notice that extra letter-bags will be made up in the General Post-Office for Aden, Point de Galle, Madras, and Calcutta, to be sent by the Australian mail-steamer on the 12th, via Southampton, and on the 18th, via Marseilles.



THE SIR JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL AND GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE AT BOMBAY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY H. HINTON.—SEE PAGE 339.

THE HINDOO MONEY-CHANGER.

In the present state of the question of Indian finance, occupying as it does so large a share of public attention, it may not be uninteresting to offer a few facts connected with the taxable condition of

the millions of our fellow-subjects in the land so lately invested with a more fearful, though perhaps not more perplexing, interest.

In England we have but a very faint conception of the sharp economy practised by the great mass of the population of India—

that is to say, the poorer classes, whose scanty means of subsistence render the question of monetary exchange and expenditure one of the greatest moment. As the value of the rupee is constantly fluctuating, it is necessary, in order to get a satis-



THE HINDOO MONEY-CHANGER.



OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT SWANSEA.—FROM A DRAWING BY CHARLES W. CAMPION, OF NEATH, S. W.

factory rate of exchange, to to apply the potedar, or money-changer, whose business is so essentially a distinct trade or caste that the small shopkeepers refuse change on the simple ground that by so doing they would be acting out of their caste or profession (for the terms in most cases are synonymous). The money-changer is, consequently, an important personage in every native community, however small. The average value of the rupee is two shillings, and is first changed into copper, sixty-four pisa (more or less, according to the current tariff) being the result. These pisa are again changed into the small shell or cowry money, each pisa producing sixty-four cowries, and each cowry is convertible to supply some necessity of life.

That heap of shells which the poor man has received in exchange for his rupee will be carefully husbanded, for it is destined to supply the wants of its possessor, and perhaps a household, for a month, and, incredible as it may seem, may even afford some degree of luxury besides. A few shells go daily for salt, some for cloves, pepper, cardamoms, a small quantity of ghee (butter), and rice, the last being the important item. This bill of fare never varies; circumstances admit of no choice in the matter; it is the extreme point of economy, at which existence can be sustained in any degree of health.

Although these remarks refer to the poorest classes, it should be borne in

mind that they form the great bulk of the population, and such facts assist us in forming some notion of the difficulty of dealing with the question of taxing a people so poor and driven to the last shift of economy.

Our illustration affords a characteristic idea of a Gowan Potedar, or Village Money-changer: in towns and cities the class is a numerous one, and the trade in rupee-changing brisk and profitable.

OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT SWANSEA.

THE extensive system of quays and docks which have been growing up, since 1852, on the west side of the entrance to the port of Swansea were inaugurated on Friday, Sept. 23, with great ceremony. The dock gates were opened by Miss Talbot, daughter of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and a steamer freighted with trustees steamed in amid the firing of cannons and deafening cheers. After this the company sat down to a déjeuner, and drank success to the new docks. A ball was given in the evening, when the town presented a brilliant appearance, all the public buildings and a large number of private establishments being illuminated with much taste and on a very elaborate scale.

The new docks are built on the west side of the entrance to the port,

and consist of an inner and outer, or half-tide, basin. They are built partly on land belonging to the Corporation and partly on the property of the Duke of Beaufort, who, as lord of the seignior of Gowerig, by virtue of an intermarriage with some Welsh Princess in the days when Wales was an independent principality, claims the regal rights between high and low water mark. The inner basin is excavated to a depth of 29 feet 6 inches; the entrance to 28 feet; but the foundation-walls are of sufficient depth to allow of an increased deepening of the entrance-channel to an extent of about three feet. It contains an area of thirteen acres, its length being 1500 feet and breadth 360 feet. There are 4800 feet of quay wall. It communicates with the half-tide basin by a lock 300 feet long and 60 wide, which will accommodate steamers of the largest size. The half-tide basin contains an area of four acres, and is 430 feet in length by 370 in breadth. It has 1600 feet of quay wall. The depth of water throughout is 24 feet; and on the sill at the entrance-gates the depth varies from 26 and 23 feet at spring tides, to 15 feet at the lowest neaps.

The whole extent of the docks, as well as the river-float, is furnished with Sir William Armstrong's hydraulic apparatus, which opens the gates, swings the bridges, works the sluices, lifts the hoists, and goes through all manner of operations within the compass of a two-year-old baby and a dozen

Herculeases. The extent of pipes is a mile and a half, and the pressure upon them is 700 lb. to the square inch; the hydraulic power is available for any purpose for which it may be required at any point throughout the entire length of the pipes, and for accumulating the hydraulic power for the new docks a steam-engine of 89-horse power has been erected. The machinery is so arranged that the pipes connected with the float and those connected with the docks may be worked quite independently, so that an accident to one branch of the apparatus need not affect the other. It is supplied with self-acting gear, and by means of chains which run the whole length of each side of the lock the starting-valves of the engines may be opened or closed in a moment by persons employed to work the machinery, without running to the engine-house for the purpose, simply by working levers attached to the chains. Any portion of the machinery can be thrown into or out of gear immediately, and either part worked independently of the others. The fitting of this apparatus has cost the trustees about £20,000. Altogether, the expenditure on the harbour up to the present time amounts to about £500,000.

The engineer-in-chief of the works is Mr. James Abernethy, the resident engineer Mr. W. Neill, and the contractors Messrs. Tredwell, of London and Gloucester.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Brougham Banquet at Edinburgh, which was postponed from January last, is now expected to take place on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

The Royal Commissions to inquire into the late elections for Gloucester and Wakefield are both sitting.

At a meeting of proprietors, held on Monday at Stoke-on-Trent, it was determined to close the North Staffordshire Exchange, which was started last February, and which has not received adequate support.

Diphtheria has appeared in Canterbury in a virulent form. A family of children have been swept away within the last few days, one child dying on Friday, one on Saturday, and the third on Sunday morning.

The beautiful new Roman Catholic church of St. Peter, at Lancaster, was consecrated on Tuesday, and the edifice was opened for public worship on Thursday.

Croydon fair, a celebrated cattle and pleasure fair, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday after three days of the most propitious weather within the memory of the oldest fairgoer.

A steam-boiler explosion has taken place on the Brighton and Lewes Railway. On Monday evening, as the up goods train was proceeding from Lewes, the boiler exploded, inflicting mortal injuries upon the fireman, and seriously wounding the stoker.

There died at Rhyne, the other day, a pensioner, William Thomson, aged seventy-eight years. William's father fought at Culloden under the Duke of Cumberland; he was wounded himself while with Wellington at Salamanca, and his son is now serving in India under Lord Clyde.

A fine seam of coal has been found between Lydden-hill and Shepherdswell, a few miles from Dover, and, what is remarkable, the coal is on all sides surrounded with chalk, with the usual seams of flint as are seen on the cliffs at Dover. The more the seam is entered upon the better becomes the quality of the coal.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of Queen's College, Birmingham, took place on Tuesday in the council room of the institution, and in the presence of most of the professors, many of the students, and several of the friends of the institution.

The *Chelmsford Chronicle* mentions the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the Rev. H. B. Dixon, Incumbent of Christ Church, Stratford Marsh, and recently Curate at Leytonstone, Essex. No tidings have been heard of him since Wednesday last, when he left his apartments, Alma-place, Stratford.

On Wednesday se'night nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen dined together, at the assembly-room of the Albion Hotel, Bury, in celebration of the presentation of the testimonial to R. N. Phillips, Esq., of the Park, and T. Barnes, Esq., of the Quinter, Shropshire, late candidates for the representation of the borough of Bury.

The *Louisa Augusta*, Captain Neenan, which arrived at Shields from London, reports that she was run into off Orfordness by a Spanish schooner, and that four of the crew of the latter jumped on board of her. The schooner was not observed after the collision, although a boat was lowered in search of her. The *Louisa Augusta* had her jibboom carried away.

At Penzance on Tuesday morning, at 7.30, wind S.W. thick and dirty, there was an extraordinary rise of the tide. In three minutes the water rose and fell from three to four feet, and continued to do so for the space of an hour. Several vessels that were on the ground floated and parted immediately, but no other damage was done. The oldest pilots and fishermen cannot, it is said, recollect anything of the kind happening before on the coast.

An aged woman named Frances Harris died at Chevington a short time ago. For many years she imposed upon the credulous by her reputed witchcraft, until the magic implements containing her "spell" were destroyed at the request of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey and Lord Alfred Hervey. Her exact age cannot be ascertained; but it appears from the parish register of Hargrave that she was baptised in 1763, and she has often stated that she well remembered walking three miles to church in patters to be christened. She was therefore probably 103 years of age at the least.

The foundation-stone of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution was laid on Wednesday, amid considerable rejoicings. For a long time past the building at present occupied has been found totally inadequate to the growing wants of the institution, and strenuous efforts were made by the committee to obtain subscriptions for the erection of a new building that would supply this want. Their efforts have been nobly met, and the sum raised now amounts to about £4000. The stone was laid by the Countess of Ripon. A soiree of the institution was held in the Gymnasium Hall in the evening, presided over by the Earl of Ripon, at which there was a large attendance.

THE HANTS AND WILTS EDUCATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the Hants and Wilts Adult Education Society, in connexion with the Society of Arts and the Conference of Institutes in union, took place at Winchester. Lord Eversley, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, took the chair. Among those present were the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Salisbury, the Ven. Archdeacon Hony, the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, Sir Edward Hulse, Bart, the Dean of Hereford, Mr. G. Schlatter-Booth, M.P., and Mr. J. Bonham-Carter, M.P. The report gave a favourable account of the condition of the Society. The committee and officers having been chosen for the year ensuing, the undermentioned subjects were discussed seriatim:—1. Book-hawking. 2. The benefit club and friendly society; the penny bank and provident society. 3. Would not an arrangement of lecture circuits save time and expense both to institution and lecturer? 4. The necessity, in small towns and villages, of uniting different societies, in order to provide a suitable building. At half-past four o'clock there was a public dinner, under the management of the committee of the Winchester Mechanics' Institution, at the Royal Hotel, St. Peter's-street. The Mayor of Winchester, Mr. Hutchinson, presided. In the evening a conversation, open to the members of the Conference, was held in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and several subjects of interest were brought under discussion.

ROYAL BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual gathering of this society was held on Wednesday at Aylesbury. The Marquis of Chandos presided. The show of stock, implements, farm produce, &c., took place in a field close by the town, and was witnessed by a large number of persons. Taking it altogether, it was pronounced as perhaps the finest that has been held. In the evening the dinner took place at the George Hotel. Amongst those present were the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., the Hon. W. G. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. E. G. Smith, M.P., Sir A. Rothschild, Colonel Hammer, and a number of the leading agriculturists of the county. Mr. Disraeli made a speech without reference to politics, and devoted to fervid eulogy of Buckinghamshire as a farming county. "If you go to the extreme south I can point out the fields of one who is looked upon as one of the most skilful cultivators of whom Buckinghamshire has reason to be proud, and who cultivates his ground in the most masterly manner. If you advance to that district in which I have the happiness to live—the Chilterns—you will find that, great as has been the progress made in many parts of England as regards the cultivation of the soil, there is no part in which greater progress has been made than in the stock farms of the Chiltern Hills. Whether you look at the broad lands of the farmer, or the patches of the cottage labourers, or the land which has been more recently brought into cultivation, I say that there is no part of England in which during the last quarter of a century all that relates to farming can be said to have shown greater progress, nor can you find in any part of England—nor are there better examples set in any part of England than in Buckingham. When you come to this district I say that there is no portion of it of which you can be in the least degree ashamed, for it vies in competition with any part of the United Kingdom. We have here the far-famed Cresslow field, the pride of England—indeed, to say nothing of Buckinghamshire, as being perhaps the richest and largest piece of pasture in the world. Having this in the extreme south, then, in the Chilterns, we find that it is truly the queen of pasture land. Now, what has happened in the north,—that portion which some years ago used to be spoken of in terms of comparative commiseration? You will find that you have done much by extensive drainage and that excellent management is still going on at a considerable pace. But you have done more. In that part of Buckinghamshire you will find a farmer who has applied steam-power, both practically and extensively, to the cultivation of the soil. While some men have been writing theoretical essays on agricultural proceedings, and others have been inventing machines which have never been brought into use, a Buckinghamshire farmer—Mr. Smith, of Woolstone—has cut, as it were, the Gordian knot, and has effected that which philosophers have only dreamed of, and which but few believed would ever be brought into practice. The county that has done all this looking from its extreme north to its extreme south, need not, I say, be ashamed to hold up its head by the side of any agricultural county in the kingdom. I say even that it takes the lead in the cultivation of the soil and produces the greatest amount of food from that soil. Buckinghamshire, at any rate, has produced its due share towards the aggregate amount of agricultural skill and labour; and I feel that we should consider it a pride to belong to such a community. The meeting and the exhibition of to-day, in connection with this society, should be viewed as a proof of the success which has followed its efforts in the cause of agricultural advancement. Judging from what I have seen to-day, I hold that the society has well maintained its credit. Mind, I am not here to pretend there is no room for improvement; on the contrary, I find that improvement is the necessary condition of pre-eminence, and that it is only by your continued exertions that you can continue to hold the distinguished position which you at present occupy." The right hon. gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.

TERMINATION OF THE MINERS' STRIKE AT GLASGOW.—The strike of the men at the Clyde Iron Works is at an end. They are to be paid an advance of sixpence per day, provided they commence work immediately. The men have agreed to the terms and resumed work.

DEATH OF A DIVER.—Maurice Alward, a diver, of Ramsgate, was drowned a few days ago while at work, in consequence of the bursting of the air-pipe while he was under water. The jury returned their verdict "Accidental death from suffocation, in consequence of the bursting of a pipe."

THE BIRMINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL has resolved to present a memorial to the Home Secretary praying for inquiry into the causes of the late explosion of the detonating powder at Messrs. Parsall and Phillips's manufactory in that town; and also that proper restrictions may be placed upon percussion-cap manufacturers and others who manufacture or use detonating powder, or other dangerous or explosive compounds.

READING HOP FAIR.—On Wednesday the first hop fair held in Reading commenced, and the corporate body placed the Corn Exchange and general market premises at the disposal of the committee for the purpose. The attendance of growers and dealers was large, and the supply good; the number of pockets brought in being nearly 500, besides which a very large quantity was represented by sample.

A VICIOUS TURKEY.—A child belonging to Mr. Finney, of the Chisle Park Farm, Staffordshire, was killed on Friday week by a turkey-cock. It appeared that a kind of feud existed between the child and the turkeys, he having on some former occasion killed several of the young ones with a stick. The accident was not seen, but, from the injuries on the child's face, there could be no doubt as to the cause of death.

MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday night, during a quarrel in Shawhill-street, Liverpool, between a married couple named Alexander and Susan Trotter, the woman drew a knife and stabbed her husband in the cavity of the chest. The wounded man was taken to the Northern Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission. The woman is in custody.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN OLDHAM AND ASHTON.—Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Legh Richmond, manager of the estates of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington in that part of the country, laid the foundation-stone of the Park Bridge Viaduct, which structure will be the most important work on the line of the Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge Junction Railway Company; and the event was duly celebrated on the spot by a number of leading gentlemen connected with the district.

SPORTING IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.—On the morning of Friday week, during the height of the gale from the south-west, a covey of partridges attempted to cross from the Portsmouth side of the harbour over to Hardway. A sudden gust of wind blew the whole covey, as though they had been shot, into the raging tide. The sport was too enticing to be lost sight of; cutters put off from her Majesty's ships *Colossus* and *Illustration*, the former bagging without a shot five brace and a half, and the latter three brace.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT BIRMINGHAM.—A working man, named Dutton, was found last Saturday morning at a fair, held near Birmingham so severely stabbed that he died shortly after being removed. At the same time, and near him, a woman was found with her throat cut so deeply that, though she is still alive, her life is despaired of. The whole affair is at present involved in mystery. The woman gave the name of Fanny Bird, but her real name is Ann Camdoore, and she is about twenty-four years of age.

HIRING FARM SERVANTS.—Several efforts have lately been made to abolish the custom of hiring farm servants at "Mops." The servants prefer that mode of hiring, as it gives them a holiday at a time when they can meet their acquaintance, and when there is always a large supply of entertainments at hand. The Gloucestershire society for abolishing statute hiring proposed to meet this by giving the labourers an annual holiday, but the offer seems not to have been considered as equivalent for the entertainment the labouring population have been used to.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—The general programme of the arrangements for the forthcoming meeting at Bradford next week was issued on Monday. The meeting will be preceded by Divine service at the Bradford parish church at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon. The Lord Bishop of Ripon will preach on the occasion. On Tuesday, after Lord Brougham's address, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood will deliver an address on jurisprudence; and in the morning of each of the following days a president of the other departments will also deliver an address. On a piece of vacant ground opposite the entrance to St. George's Hall a large temporary building has been erected to answer the purposes of a dining-hall for the members and associates.

LORD LANOVER "AT HOME."—The elevation of Sir Benjamin Hall to the peerage, under the title of Lord Lanover, has given great satisfaction to his neighbours, tenants, and dependents, who on Wednesday last met at Lanover Court, his Lordship's country residence, to congratulate him upon the event. There were deputations from places in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, bedecked with all sorts of insignia after the old Cambrian fashion, and carrying symbols of their various callings. The ceremony took place in the splendid hall of the mansion, where Lord and Lady Lanover, supported by a distinguished party of friends, received their visitors in something like feudal pomp and state, and listened to the congratulatory effusions which were delivered in the English and Welsh languages.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND HIS TENANTRY.—The annual show and dinner of his tenantry on the Duke of Richmond's estates in Binff, Aberdeen, and Morayshire took place at Huntley on Thursday week. In acknowledging the toast of his health, the Duke of Richmond said: "When he read that farms were put up to public competition, and proprietors at the same time not binding themselves to take the highest offer, thus making the old tenant give a higher rent than the farm was really worth, he considered it to be a double injustice—unjust to the tenant, whose rent was thus screwed up, and unjust to the highest offerer, who did not get the farm. For himself, he would have been ashamed of such conduct, and, rather than be guilty of it, he would break stones upon the streets of London. As a landlord, he was entitled to a fair rent for his land, and if a farmer did not exert himself to take the full value of it he had himself to blame. If the tenant refused to give a fair rent, he (the Duke) had a right to try and get a fair rent for his land by letting it to another. A landlord owed much to his tenantry, and when they were industrious and enterprising they were better than any strangers that might be brought in by offering a high rent. He assured them that in looking round the table he liked much better to see old faces than new."

SIR JOHN COLERIDGE ON TRIAL BY JURY.—At the Exeter Athenaeum, on Wednesday week, Sir John Coleridge delivered an interesting lecture entitled "Circuit Reminiscences," at the conclusion of which he warmly advocated the system of trial by jury. "There were some," he said, "who laboured to depreciate trial by jury, or, as it was more correctly termed, 'trial by judge and jury.' He did not mean to say that this mode of trial was perfect, or that it was appropriate in deciding all matters of fact. He was far from saying that it would not admit of some improvement; but, speaking from long experience and from much consideration, in nothing was he more confident than in thinking that to trial by jury they were more indebted, as members of society, as citizens, in respect to their property, their character, their safety, their liberty, than to any other single institution in the country. He had been a Judge for an unusually long period, and he should ever regard with admiration the manner in which juries discharged their duties. Again and again he had reason to marvel at their patience, and again and again he had observed questions put by a jury which had been omitted by counsel and judge, the answer to which had thrown a light, that had guided them to the truth of the whole matter. As it regarded the judge and society generally, the institution of trial by jury was most important. Take it away from the merchant, the tradesman, and the farmer, and he ventured to say that they would take away one of the most important institutions which distinguish this country from every other nation. It was one, and not the least important, part of their system of self-government. It was also a material part of a citizen's education. He had often thought, if he had the appointment of the magistrates in the country that he would appoint those gentlemen who had served on petty juries on the Crown side for two Assizes at least; for he was sure that a more practical knowledge of criminal law was learnt in that way than could be acquired by several months of careful reading. Earnestly did he hope that, in their laudable desire to improve their institutions, they would never fancy themselves more wise than their ancestors, and dispense with trial by jury. Let them be true to its principle, if they improved it in some of its details. Let them cherish it as an inestimable treasure, and guard it as they did their Habeas Corpus, their Bill of Rights, and their Magna Charta, for sure he was that it was not less essential than any one of these to their liberties and to their well-being—civil, social, and national. One thing should always be remembered, that stupid verdicts were not arguments against the institution, for no human institution, however wise in itself, could be expected to work perfectly. Let them improve their juries by raising the character of their national education; let them introduce into their plans all classes who by law were liable to serve; and when they had done that, and not till then, if they found it to fail, let them condemn the institution. They lived under a law which, though far from perfect, was framed in a wise and just spirit. They could not possibly overrate the blessings which they possessed, yet it was so much a matter of course that they were apt to think as little of it as they did of the sun that shone upon them from Heaven. Such was human nature, and he should not consider that he had spoken so long that evening in vain, and they would not have listened so patiently for nothing, if what had been said to them should rouse them to a grateful sense of the blessings they enjoyed, and to an earnest resolution that, as far as it was in their power, they would hand down this institution of trial by jury pure and undiminished to their latest posterity (Protracted cheering).

AN AURORA BOREALIS of unusual beauty was seen at Milford Vicarage, Lymington, at midnight on the 1st instant. The Rev. Lewis Campbell writes thence as follows:—"At first there was only a bright light near the northern horizon, like moonlight from behind a cloud. Presently the constellation of the Great Bear and the sky around it were tinged with a deep rose-colour, and there was also a similar appearance, not so bright, further to the westward. When the light was brightest the constellations rose in spires to a point above the polestar. The time that elapsed from the moment when the rose-coloured appearance was first observed was about a quarter of an hour."

WORKINGHAM AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—On Friday week the annual meeting and ploughing match of this old-established society, which is under the patronage of her Majesty, took place. The weather was most unfavourable, still it was not sufficient to daunt the spirit of the British ploughman, as there were about forty competitors for the ploughing prizes. The allotted tasks having been accomplished, and the judges inspected the land, the prizes, with those awarded for long service, good character, &c., were distributed by the president of the day, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, late M.P. for Devonport. About half-past four o'clock a large number of gentlemen dined together in the market-room of the Buck Inn. Sir Erskine Perry, Bart., presided.

NOTTINGHAM CATTLE AND CHEESE FAIR.—On Monday last this great annual fair, which was proclaimed for eight days, commenced in the New Cattle Market, Nottingham. The supply of horses was large, but there was a scarcity of first-class animals, and all such were readily bought up at high prices—namely, £70 to £80 each. Cart horses were plentiful, and met a steady demand, at from £30 to £40. Good Irish colts (two years old) were in fair request, at from £12 to 20 guineas; useful hacks realised about £30. There was an ample show of beasts and a fair attendance of buyers. Fine milch cows realised £18 to £22; barren and store beasts met with a heavy sale at £10 to £15. Calves were plentiful, and in moderate request at 20s. to 40s. The cheese fair was only scantily supplied, but some of the dairies were very fine: Prime Derbyshire made 75s. to 80s.; Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, 48s. to 65s. per cwt.; Stiltons were a ready sale at 9d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. There was a good attendance of buyers for cheese, and superior qualities realised their full value.

ALLEGED POST-OFFICE INQUIRY.—The following extraordinary series of questions put to the subordinates of the Liverpool Post-office is extracted from a late number of the *Civil Service Gazette*:—"P. O., Liverpool, Aug. 24.—For Mr. —, who I request will carefully answer the following questions, for the information of the Postmaster-General:—1. Where do you reside? 2. What rent do you pay? what taxes? 3. Do you pay the rent quarterly, monthly, or weekly? 4. Have you any income beside that received in your official capacity here, or do you carry on, or share profits in, any kind of business? If so, state particulars. 5. What family have you? If you have any children state their ages, and whether any of them is in employment; and, if so, the wages received and by whom employed. 6. Did your expenditure for the year ended the 31st of July last exceed your income? If so, what amount? 7. State as nearly as you can the principal items of expenditure and what caused the excess. 8. State the amount of your debts, and to whom they are owing. 9. From whom have you borrowed money during the last two years? When did you borrow it, and has any portion of it been repaid? Have you undertaken to repay debts by weekly instalments or otherwise? 10. Have you lent money to any person in this office? If so, state his name, the amount, and when the transaction occurred; also, whether such money, or any portion of it, has been repaid. 11. Are you a bondsman for any person (whether connected with this office or not) who has borrowed money from a loan society? If so, state his name, address, the sum you are surety for, and when the loan was contracted; also the name of the society from which the loan was obtained. 12. State the circumstances fully which led to your present pecuniary embarrassment."—The *Globe* of Tuesday night explains "that a few persons in the Liverpool office having, it was feared, become embarrassed in their affairs and entangled in a system of pecuniary accommodation, an investigation was ordered; and the Postmaster of Liverpool judged it expedient in making that investigation to address to these persons certain questions; but this course he took on his own authority alone; and on the matter coming to the knowledge of the Chief Office, an inquiry into the Postmaster's proceedings was immediately instituted."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of St. Helena sailed for his diocese on Monday, by the *Imperator* steamer, from Liverpool. He preached on Sunday morning and evening in St. Augustine's Church, and administered the Holy Communion to a large number of persons of both sexes.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Tuesday se'night the Rev. J. F. Serjeant, Curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, and of St. Luke's, Nutford-place, was presented with a gold timepiece and an edition of Matthew Henry's "Commentary on the Scriptures."

The inhabitants of Baslow, Leicestershire, have recently completed a beautiful addition to their pretty village church by a new window filled with stained glass, which has been erected as a memorial to the late Duke of Rutland. It contains three divisions, and is placed in the centre of the west end of the church.

On Tuesday week the parish church of Chaddesden, Derbyshire, was reopened after extensive repairs. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers and wreaths of evergreen. The choir of St. Peter's, Derby, assisted at the service; the sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Moore, and the offertory amounted to £32.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has given notice that the Previous Examination, to be held this term, for those who were absent with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors from the last Lent Examination, and for those who were not approved by the examiners at that examination, will commence on Monday next, the 10th of October.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MODERN LANGUAGES AT ETON COLLEGE.—The examinations for the above scholarships have just concluded, and the following is the result:—German: first prizeman, Butterworth; second, Brownrigg, ma. French: first prizeman, Fremantle; second, Fuller, ma. The examiners expressed great satisfaction at the proficiency of all the candidates.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. W. Harvey, Rector of Truro, to be Prebendary in Exeter Cathedral; Rev. W. Malpas to be Incumbent of Woodlands, near Sevenoaks; Rev. H. H. Richardson to be Domestic Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Glasgow, Isle of Cumbrae, N.B.; Rev. J. Rudford to be Chaplain to the Union, Keynsham, Somerset; Rev. G. Moultrie to be Curate of Brightwaltham, near Wantage, Berks; Rev. W. H. Corbould to be Assistant Curate of St. Stephen's, Camden Town; Rev. H. Wray to be Precentor of Winchester Cathedral.

The third meeting of the Cornwall Association of Church Choirs was held at St. Mary's, Truro, on Wednesday week, when, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, and the exhibition at Falmouth of the Cornwall Polytechnic Society, there was a great increase in the number present compared with former occasions. Between the hours of service the choir dined together in the parochial schoolroom, and after evening service a public meeting was held; at which the objects of the association, its steady progress, and the marked improvement in the several choirs were noticed. The next meeting is to be held at St. Ives, in the spring of 1860, when a choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist will be added to the morning services.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. John Kennedy, of Bryanston square, was administered to in the principal registry of the Court of Probate on the 27th of September by the Hon. Jane Kennedy, the relict of the Hon. Robert Kennedy, the brother, there being no executor named in the will, and she being appointed residuary legatee. The personality was sworn under £70,000. He has bequeathed to Mrs. Archy Kelley, residing in the same house, an annuity of £1000, and leaves her the house and furniture and cash at his Bankers, and has bequeathed amongst his nephews the sum of £4000. The will is dated 5th of February, 1859.

The will of the Hon. Lady Lumley, relict of General Sir William Lumley, G.C.B., was proved in the London Court of Probate on the 1st of October by Charles Robbins Maxwell, M.D., of Worcester, her nephew, and Henry Webb, Esq., of Clement's Inn, the executors and trustees. The personality was sworn under £35,000. She has bequeathed all her funded property and her shares in the Great Western and London and South-Western Railways to her two sisters, her brother, and her nephews and nieces in various amounts and proportions—leaving her two sisters a life-interest, to others an absolute bequest, and to some reversions with vested interests; the residue, together with the house and furniture, she leaves to her sister Anna Maria Sapte. The will is dated the 1st of December, 1855.

The will of Vice-Admiral Sir William Henry Dillon, K.C.H., was administered to in London on the 29th of September. He left the whole of his property to his wife, appointing her and Dr. T. J. Pettigrew, M.D., executors.

The will of Lieutenant-General William Henry Kemm, of the Bengal Army, formerly of North Down, Pembrokeshire, then of Queen-square, Bath, and afterwards of St. Heliers, in the Island of Jersey, was proved, first in the Ecclesiastical Court at Jersey, at which place he died, on the 23rd of May, 1859, and since in the London Court of Probate, he having died possessed of property in England valued at £9000, the acting executor being his widow, the other executor, Cesar Henry Hawkins, Esq., having renounced. He has bequeathed his estates in Jersey to his eldest son, has left an annuity of £175 to his two sisters. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife for her life, and, at her decease, to his two sons, leaving his plate, jewellery, books, furniture, and household effects to his wife for her use absolutely.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed a commission to inquire into the nature and quantity of stores necessary to be sent to China.

A quarrel, ending in a fight, took place on Sunday night at Bath between some militiamen and townspeople.

Lieutenant Hobson, R.N., late of the *Fox* Arctic surveying-ship, has been appointed as a supernumerary to her Majesty's ship *Victory* at Portsmouth, in order to enable him to serve out the few days necessary to qualify him for his Commander's commission.

An Admiralty order was on Wednesday promulgated at Chatham Dockyard, directing that the whole of the labourers at work in that dockyard on the factory system, and who are employed ten hours a day, are to have their wages advanced to 15s. per week.

A dinner was given on Friday, Sept. 30, at Fareham, to Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., on his departure for China, by several distinguished officers, and most of the clergy and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Rear-Admiral O'Brien presided.

The head-quarters of the 9th Royal Lancers, consisting of four troops, arrived at Exeter, from Portsmouth, on Saturday evening, and received a hearty welcome from the inhabitants. Some of the veterans of the regiment left the Exeter Barracks for India eighteen years ago.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for two additional vessels of war to be immediately laid down in Chatham yard, one of them a line-of-battle screw steamer, of 91 guns, to be named the *Royal Oak*; and the other a 51-gun steam-frigate, to be called the *Belvedere*. Both these vessels are to be fitted with very powerful machinery.

A review of the troops at the Curragh Camp took place on last Saturday, but the weather was so unfavourable as to completely mar the brilliancy of the proceedings. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was present. Among the distinguished visitors to the camp were Sir John Lawrence and Lord Cranworth.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard S. Dundas, K.C.B., Captain Charles Frederick, Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., and Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, M.P. (Secretary), returned to town last Saturday from an official visit of inspection to Pembroke Dockyard. The Duke of Somerset (the first Lord, who accompanied the Board) has gone to his seat, Maiden Bradley.

Major-General Eden, Commander of the Forces in the Western District, whose period of service has expired, inspected the troops attached to the Plymouth garrison at Mount Wise on Friday week, and bade them farewell. During his residence General Eden secured the esteem of the inhabitants. Major-General Hutchinson is now in command of the Western District.

On Friday week Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, visited the cavalry barracks, Hulme, for the purpose of inspecting the 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, now stationed in Manchester, and under the command of Colonel Lowe. The regiment is at present 480 strong; with officers, 504.

The entire strength of Chatham garrison, consisting of the three battalions of infantry, numbering upwards of 4000 men of all ranks, the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the corps of Royal and the Indian Engineers were marched to the Great Lines on Wednesday morning, and reviewed by Major-General Eyre, Commandant of the garrison.

The floating battery *Trusty* passed Sheerness on Saturday, after the experiments against her side-plates with 56-cwt. gun and conical shot. The firing ranged from four hundred to two hundred yards. The result has been that the broadside plates have been broken to pieces: the shots often penetrated through her broadside. Shots with the greatest accuracy of firing were sent into an open port, which went through the timber materials on the other side, driving off and breaking the plates to pieces.

The expedition of the Royal Engineers under orders for British Columbia have embarked at Southampton. They will proceed by the overland route. The expedition take out with them a great number of surveying implements, and every other requisite needed by them in their operations, besides waterproof tents, portable indiarubber boats, &c. Each man will receive 5s. a day in addition to his pay, and free rations. The expedition is expected to be absent from England for some years.

A battery for defensive purposes will be erected at Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, as soon as the contracts can be made. The Under Secretary for War writes that, in consideration of the importance of the roadstead to the general trade of the country in the North Sea, two batteries, powerfully armed, have recently been provided at Yarmouth, north and south of the anchorage; the centre or town battery being postponed, as of less pressing importance than other places in the United Kingdom at present totally unprotected.

The following vessels are being fitted out at Portsmouth to reinforce our squadron in the China seas:—*Olin*, 16, paddle, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B.; *Sphinx*, 6, paddle, Commander G. F. Day, V.C.; *Beagle*, 4, screw, Commander P. M'Dougal; *Ringdove*, 6, screw, Commander Craigie; and *Hardy*, *Havoc*, *Grasshopper*, and *Flamer*, screw gun-boats. At Spithead, *Pearl*, 20, screw, Captain Borlase, C.B.; and *Clia*, 20, screw, Captain Miller. In addition to the above are the *Urgent* screw troop-ship, Commander Hise; *Perseverance* screw troop-ship, Commander Power; and *Sinuous* screw troop-ship, Commander Cooke.

THE MILITIA.

The 2nd Somerset Militia, under the command of Colonel Pinney, M.P., was inspected on Saturday last by Colonel Longden, C.B., commanding the 10th Foot. Nearly eight hundred men were on the ground. After having seen the regiment go through several battalion movements under the commanding officer, the Major of the regiment was directed to put the men through the manual and platoon exercise, and some of the Captains were called out to drill their companies. The inspecting officer expressed himself highly satisfied with the efficient manner in which the several movements, &c., were gone through, and with the creditable appearance of so fine a body of men.

The Tipperary Artillery Militia, numbering 801 of all ranks, were inspected on Monday by Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., attended by Colonel Noel Lake, C.B., commanding the artillery of the south-west district. Having all the officers and men of the regiment drawn up in quarter-distance column, the General addressed them as follows:—"A finer body of men, more cleanly, more orderly, more soldierlike, I have never seen. To Lord Donoughmore, your Lieutenant-Colonel, to your officers, and to yourselves the greatest credit is due, and to all of you I have to express my entire satisfaction. I have seen a great many militia regiments, but I can truly say I never yet saw one at all equal to this."

The half-yearly inspection of the East Kent Militia took place at Portsmouth on Wednesday. At the conclusion of the proceedings the gallant General (Sir J. Y. Scarlett) expressed his satisfaction at the state and appearance of the regiment, both in barracks and in the field. The East Kent, like all other militia regiments, had a number of young and undersized men in its ranks; but all were able to carry their muskets and packs, and they would improve every day they remained in the regiment. He was much pleased with the manoeuvring of the regiment on the ground that day, and its discipline reflected great credit on Colonel Brockman and his officers.

The Regiments of Essex Militia—the West at Chelmsford and the East at Colchester—will complete their twenty-one days' training on Wednesday next, when they will be disbanded, and again sent to their respective homes. They will, however, each be officially inspected by Colonel Bloomfield, Commandant of Colchester garrison, at the close of the present week. During their brief training the men have made extraordinary progress, and both are in all respects most efficient and soldierlike regiments.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Edinburgh corps is rapidly attaining great strength, and it is believed that, with the Civil Service Company, the muster-rolls of the entire regiment will contain a thousand names. Two hundred and twenty-five rifles have been supplied by the Government, the allowance for nine hundred men, that being the present strength.

The Sheffield corps, though not so advanced a state as this one, is being gradually organised in a promising manner. The volunteers have adopted the name of "Hallamshire Rifles," but will be gazetted as the "2d, 3d, and 4th Companies of the West Riding of York Volunteer Rifles." The total number of volunteers is about three hundred, but the whole of them have not as yet been sworn in or attended drill. A large number, however, attend drill regularly, and are making satisfactory progress.

Various corps are in course of formation in the county of Kent. Maidstone was among the first towns to take up the matter. A corps has been enrolled, and stands No. 1. In the county. It comprises at present about 130 members, and their number is still increasing. The Ramsgate company has also been enrolled, and stands as No. 2, and the members are making satisfactory progress. Corps have also been formed at Canterbury, Rochester, Gravesend, Dover, Folkestone, Sheerness, Hythe, Sandwich, Deal, Tunbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Bromley, Faversham, and Margate, as well as at Greenwich, Woolwich, and other towns in the metropolitan districts. A promising club is also now being organised for the whole district of the Weald of Kent, comprising a very numerous population; and several other rural districts have decided on contributing their quota to sustain the credit of the county.

The efficiency of the Tynemouth Rifle and Artillery Corps is very considerable; the entire regiment now wearing a neat fatigue uniform, the men have a smart and military appearance. On Friday week all the volunteers that could spare the time joined the West York Militia on Newcastle Town-moor, where they were put through their manoeuvres.

Among the other corps whose progress is worth special remark is that of Colchester, which paraded on Monday last in the Quadrangle of Colchester Castle. The Charlestown (Cornwall) Volunteer Artillery Corps muster

about sixty men. At Great Yarmouth two companies have been formed, and the services of the first have been accepted as an artillery company. It is to consist of eighty members, and will be under the command of Capt. Marsh, Lieutenant Foreman, and a Second Lieutenant and Ensign not yet appointed. A club has been formed at Newcastle, and three companies at Norwich.

The practice-ground at the Crystal Palace prepared for the City Rifle Corps has been approved by the Secretary for War. The weekly commanding officers' parade will be formed at the Crystal Palace at three p.m. every Saturday during the winter months, and four p.m. during the summer. On enrolment, each gentleman will be presented with a pass for free admission (when in uniform) to the Crystal Palace and grounds.

Sir E. Pridaune has issued a regimental memorandum to the Exeter and South Devon Corps, expressing his satisfaction at their conduct during a recent inspection.

A meeting was held on Monday afternoon at the Kingston Hotel, Hull, at which a resolution was passed that a rifle corps, to be called the Hull and East Riding Rifle Corps, should be formed. Nearly one hundred members have been enrolled, and application will be made forthwith to the Secretary at War, through the Lord Lieutenant of the county, for the recognition of the club by Government.

At Ipswich rifles have been served out to the members of the volunteer corps. They will commence target practice in a few days.

At a meeting of the committee of the South Middlesex Volunteer Rifles, at Beaufort House, Walham-green, October 4—Viscount Ranelagh in the chair—Lord Ranelagh read a letter from her Majesty's Government accepting the services of this corps, and announcing that it will form the 2nd or South Middlesex Volunteer Rifles. The corps is daily enrolling members. They have obtained a house and grounds at Walham-green, with a range of four hundred yards.

MUSIC.

COVENT Garden Theatre was opened on Monday evening by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison in its capacity of the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE. In this manner it will be occupied during the winter till the beginning of the Royal Italian Opera season. Nothing could be more auspicious than this commencement of the second English Opera season at this magnificent house. It is occupied by Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison, with all the scenery, decorations, and theatrical resources of Mr. Gye's establishment; so that the lessees have it in their power to produce their entertainments with all the completeness and splendour of the Royal Italian Opera stage. This was shown on the opening night, when Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" was brought out in a manner in no respect inferior to its previous production on the same boards before the close of the Italian Opera season.

Nothing could be more judicious than the choice of this opera for the opening of the house. It is perfectly suited to the strength of the English company, and the management was able to cast the parts in a way so complete and effective that the illustrious author, had he been present, must have been gratified with the result. The English version of the opera has been taken directly from the French original as performed at the Opéra Comique; the libretto being written by Mr. Chorley, who, in the delicate task of uniting Meyerbeer's music to words in a different language, has shown his well-known taste and skill. The dialogue is simply spoken, unencumbered with the recitatives which are a necessary evil on the Italian stage. Hence the action moves with comparative ease and rapidity, and the freedom from a load of monstrous sing-song heightens the spirit and naturalness of the scene. Mr. Chorley's dialogue is lively, and the lyrical portion has considerable elegance. "Dinorah" (or "Le Pardon de Ploërmel," as the original piece is entitled) is now well known throughout Europe, and is pronounced by the unanimous voice of the whole world to be one of the great musician's happiest efforts. It has all the peculiarities which characterise his most striking and original style, while it probably exceeds all his previous works in the profusion of delicious melody with which it is enriched. Its greatest charm lies in the air of rural simplicity and freshness which it breathes from beginning to end. Yet this simplicity is not at all akin to shallowness. Meyerbeer has never, in any of his other works, been more profound and masterly; and while, even on a first hearing of "Dinorah," we are delighted with its clearness, we find that every successive hearing discloses some new beauty, some delicate stroke of art, some singular combination, some exquisite orchestral effect. "Dinorah" is a work made for long life. It is written for the stage, not for the music-shops. Its airs will not be screamed by musical misses at their pianos, or ground on barrel-organs about the streets; but it will preserve its freshness when the ephemeral favourites of the day are forgotten.

Miss Louisa Pyne's *Dinorah* is the very beau-ideal of the part as imagined by the dramatist and the composer; and, of all the prima donnas who are now appearing in it in every part of Europe, none will excel our fair countrywoman. Assuredly she has not been excelled by either of the great Parisian stars, Marie Cabel and Miolan Carvalho. Her acting of the poor village maiden, crazed by hopeless love, is natural and affecting; and the grace, sweetness, and birdlike clearness and brilliancy with which she warbles the music are such as to baffle any attempt at description, while the charm is heightened by the ease and absence of effort with which every difficulty is surmounted. Mr. Santley—a great acquisition to the company—has the part of *Hoël*, who must be called the hero of the piece, though he is really a very unlovable person. The part is ungrateful and disadvantageous to the actor; but Mr. Santley's admirable singing makes up for dramatic deficiencies. Mr. Harrison personates the foolish clown, *Corentin*, with considerable humour, and does every justice to the music. Miss Pilling, a young débutante, gained on the first night a remarkable triumph in the little part of the goatherd. She sang so beautifully that, though unknown to the public even by name, she was applauded to the echo, and specially called for at the end of the opera. As an actress she is evidently a novice, but her vocal gifts have been well cultivated; and, with experience on the stage, she can scarcely fail to achieve eminence. The remaining parts are well sustained by Miss Thirlwall (a very promising young singer), Mr. Corri, and Mr. St. Albyn. The orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, is certainly the finest ever heard in an English theatre; the chorus is complete and powerful; and Beverly's beautiful scenery heightens the effect of the representation. On Monday night the theatre was crowded in every part, and the reception of the piece was enthusiastic. It continues to be repeated every night, and doubtless will have a long run. The next production is to be Vincent Wallace's new opera, "Lurline," which has been composed expressly for this company.

Two performances have been given at DRURY LANE this week by a portion of the Italian Opera company. The "Trovatore" was given on Tuesday and "Lucrezia Borgia" on Wednesday. In both operas the principal characters were performed by Mdle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini, who were received by crowded audiences with the usual enthusiasm. Next week, we understand, there will be one or two additional performances, of which Mdle. Piccolomini will be the chief attraction.

THE THEATRES, &c.

NEW ADELPHI.—Something like a return to the old system of management is apparent in the reproduction of the drama entitled "The Willow Copse," which originally found its place on the stage of the old theatre several seasons since. Mr. Hughes then performed the part of *Luke Fielding*, which is now acted by Mr. Webster. The character is one which affords this excellent artist an opportunity of presenting a variety of emotions, and different states of development, both moral and sentimental. Miss Woolgar supports her original part of *Meg*, the village maiden and the London milkmaid, with all her former vigour. Mr. Wright is substituted by Mr. Toole as *Augustus de Rosherville*, who plays it well. Mr. Paul Bedford retains his old part of *Staggers*, and is the same as ever. The piece seems likely to have a new lease, and is well worth witnessing.

ST. JAMES'S.—The new experiment commenced at this theatre on Saturday has long been a matter of speculation on account of the objections to its site that are entertained. Mr. F. Chatterton has boldly fronted the difficulty; and, as one means of meeting it, has tried the attraction of low prices. It is clear, therefore, that he does not mean to depend on the aristocratic neighbourhood in which the house is situated. The choice of pieces comes also in proof. The first, by Mr. Fitzball, was entitled "The Widow's Wedding." The drama possesses the usual attributes of this gentleman's writings, which are exclusively engaged with what may be called

stage-life as distinguished from the life that people actually live in the world. Here we have a lost heir who is brought up as a gipsy, and who marries a widow who is already in possession of his estates. He passes the widow, however, through various states of probation in order to test her affection. She follows him to the gipsy camp, and, regarding him still as a gipsy, marries him in a chapel hard by. Then, of course, the proper disclosure is made, and the widow finds that she not only continues to enjoy the property, but has the rightful heir for a husband. Mr. S. Emery represented the hero, but the character did not show him to advantage. This piece was followed by a burlesque, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, entitled "Virginus; or, the Trials of a Fond Papa." The title shows it to be a caricature of Mr. Knowles's tragedy—a subject scarcely admitting of such rude handling. *Appius Claudius*, however, is made to desire *Virginus* for his cook, being a gourmand. Mr. Buckingham has, unfortunately, indulged in licences of composition that put his production out of the pale of criticism. The house was very full.

SURREY.—It is somewhat curious that, while the subject of *Virginus* and his daughter was being burlesqued at one house on the opening night, it should be reverently paraphrased at another on a similar occasion. Mr. Creswick has presented us with a skilful version of Lessing's deservedly famous "Emilia Galotti." The present adaptation takes the name of "The Bridal of Beatriz," and the scene is laid in Spain, in the reign of Charles V. The adapter has represented in dramatic action what the German poet left to the spectator's imagination, and has thus obtained some bandit-scenes which give a picturesque effect to the play, and afford opportunity for some mechanical accessories which appeared to please the audience. The father, who has to sacrifice his daughter, is named *Estevan Navarra*, and is represented by Mr. Creswick with admirable force and elegance of style. His victim child found a pleasing representative in Miss Sarah Thorne. The important part of the *Countess Osaria* was reserved for Miss Edith Heraud, who gave the womanly scorn and revenge that it embodies the fullest effect. This lady on her entrance had a great reception, and at the end of the act was called for by the audience, with Mr. Creswick, though she did not appear. The house was exceedingly crowded, and the audience received the new drama with repeated demonstrations of applause. The play was succeeded by a new band of Ethiopian serenaders, under the title of "Campbell's American Minstrels." They are likely to be popular, for their fun is more uproarious than that of any of their predecessors. The entertainment is perhaps too noisy. It concludes with an explosion on board an American express train, and is, in other respects, exclusively American in its incidents. The songs and dances display, however, extraordinary talent, and these minstrels certainly deserve success.

STANDARD.—On Monday a new American actor, Mr. Joseph Proctor, introduced himself to a London audience in a piece written for him, and entitled "Nick of the Wood." He assumes various characters, and exhibits prodigious powers; but we must see him in a more legitimate part before we can adjust his claims to critical recognition.

STRAND.—On Monday a new drama by Mr. Thomas Morton was produced. It is entitled "The Great Russian Bear; or, another Retreat from Moscow." The plot of the piece is simple enough, and its interest is involved in a Princess being compelled to assume the disguise of a broom-girl. Compelled to escape the cruelties of the *Grand Duke Alexis*, the *Princess of Brunswick* (Miss Maria Simpson) finds refuge in an hostelry on the frontiers, her faithful attendant (Miss Marie Wilton) having previously contracted to marry the innkeeper (Mr. Clarke). The heroine is loved by a young officer of the Imperial Guard (Mr. Parselle), who does her good service by mystifying a stupid magistrate (Mr. Turner) as to her identity, and fixing his attention on *Wrika*, her attendant, by which *ruse* the perplexed fugitive is enabled to pass the frontier, despite the vigilance and cunning of the burgo-master. Of course, *Wrika* fulfils her contract with mine host of the inn, and all parties are made happy. The house was numerous and fashionably attended.

THE BEACH AT BRIGHTON.

PLACES as well as people have their season of prosperity, and Brighton in this age may be said to have reached the zenith of popularity as a watering-place. Two hundred years ago it was chosen by the followers of Charles II. as an obscure fishing town, whence he might, after his defeat at Worcester, embark with every chance of secrecy for the coast of Normandy. Nicholas Jettersonell, the loyal captain of the vessel in which he sailed, lies buried beneath a black marble slab near the chancel door of the old church. Since that period it might be curious to trace the combination of circumstances which has induced the leaders of ton to forsake Bath and Tunbridge Wells, both sites of natural beauty, for this flat, level, uninteresting shore. Did George IV., when he took up his abode beneath the bulbulike domes of the Pavilion, invest the place with some Royal stamp of novelty and fashion? An observant foreigner who should accidentally mingle in the gay crowds congregated on the beach (so piquantly depicted by our Artist) might seek in vain for traces of the austere gravity attributed to the English character, while he would at the same time acknowledge that nowhere has the extravagance and irrationality of costume been carried to greater excess.

THE STEERING APPARATUS OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In your Journal of the 17th ult. a description was given of "Mr. Langley's" steering-apparatus fitted on board the *Great Eastern* steam-ship. Upon inspection we find this apparatus essentially identical with the "Adjutant Helm" invented and patented (Oct. 23, 1857) by Colonel Daniell (late Coldstream Guards), of Donington Park, Derby. And, as considerable infringement of the patent right might result from the statement in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS remaining unquestioned, we beg the insertion of this letter pending the issue of the legal proceedings which (falling others) are about to be instituted in assertion of Colonel Daniell's claim.

JOHN GEORGE and SON, Agents for the Patents.

Patent Office, 4, Wellington-street, Strand, Oct. 5, 1859.

M. KOSSUTH AND THE TREATY OF VILLAFRANCA.—A letter has been published from the pen of M. Kossuth which will be read with a painful interest by his numerous admirers in this country. It describes exactly the state of mind into which the treaty of Villafranca and the conclusion of the Italian struggle placed the writer. He had left England with great hopes that his country would be delivered, but these hopes were speedily doomed to disappointment. Had the war between France and Austria only been continued a little longer, some twenty-five thousand armed men would have been in the field in the cause of Hungarian independence, and Hungary would speedily have been made free. "To be thus stopped at the moment when we were stretching out our hand to pluck the ripe fruit of liberty is distressing beyond description. Well, it is as it is, and must be borne. It shall be borne undespondingly, though not without grief. I feel tranquil in my conscience that I have done the duty of an honest man and of a good citizen by not neglecting to try whether or not events might be turned, on a solid basis, to the profit of my native land. And some consolation I have besides. I had occasion to get reassured on the point that no diplomatic tricks—in fact, nothing that the lying craft of despots may devise—will ever for a moment divert my nation from its unalterable determination to take advantage of every reasonable opportunity for reasserting its independence. I have learned that this resolution can as little be broken by terrorism as it can be shaken by any concessions which the Hapsburgs may devise in the hour of their need. I have learned that Hungary knows how to endure, how to wait, but will never change. I know that the nation is as well disciplined as it is determined."

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—Advices from Havre, dated October 3, report a collision at sea between the English steamer *Nona* and the Spanish steamer *Bidassoa*. The former vessel was on the voyage from Liverpool to Santander, and the latter from St. Sebastian to Bilbao, and the casualty occurred in the night of the 29th of September. The *Bidassoa* was "completely crushed," and four passengers, one sailor, and two children perished. Respecting the English vessel no further particulars are given.

"There are at the present time in the Austrian monarchy," says the *Entfernte*, "fifty public theatres. Eighteen are in Lower Austria, one in each of the provinces of Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, in Upper Austria; three in each of the provinces of Istria, Tyrol, Bohemia, and Moravia; one in Dalmatia, two in Galicia, twelve in Venetia, and one in Croatia.



THE BEACH AT BRIGHTON.—FROM A DRAWING BY MISS RUNCIMAN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

BREAD-BAKING AT
ALDERSHOTT CAMP.

THE authorities at the Horse Guards have given great attention to improve and bring into practical operation everything connected with the soldier's duties in the field. A large establishment is in active work, a little to the east of the North Camp at Aldersholt, where the bread for the troops in the camp is daily made, and also all the oxen and sheep are slaughtered, the meat being cut up into rations for the various regiments. These operations are all done by soldiers selected from different regiments, who are allowed a little extra pay for such duty. Up to the present time this department has been under the control and superintendence of the commissary department, but we understand it is the intention of the authorities to establish a new corps altogether out of such soldiers, whose duties will be, as a permanent staff of proficient operatives connected with the victualling department of the army, to train young soldiers to this important part of camp duty.

It will be recollected what great difficulties our army had to struggle against in the Crimea in consequence of the want of a simple and efficient means of cooking their rations. Since the camp was formed at Aldersholt many experiments have been tried, particularly with ovens; but the great difficulty has been to get one easy of construction, portable, and light enough to be easily transported from place to place. It was said that the French ovens in the Crimea were much better than ours, and the Emperor sent a present of one on their plan to the camp at Aldersholt. It is there now, and, although constructed on a good plan, the objection to it is that it is too complicated, being composed of not less than 199 separate pieces of iron, one of which being lost might cause the greatest inconvenience. Mr. Robinson, the late Assistant Commissary-General at Aldersholt, gave the subject great attention, and, having the assistance of the practical experience of Mr. Davis, the master baker, they have succeeded in constructing an oven, of which we give an illustration, which appears to have all the necessary requirements. It has all the advantages of the French plan, with greater simplicity, being made of only four pieces of iron, and hardly possible to get out of order, which can be easily slung over the back of a mule, and conveyed about with an army on the march. The ovens are about 5 feet long and 3 feet wide. They are constructed by fixing with a hook and eye the two sides together. One of the ends is then closed up with a sort of iron lid which just fits it, and the whole is then covered over with earth and rubbish. Wood from the surrounding country soon heats the inside, and it is ready for



BREAD-BAKING IN THE FIELD AT ALDERSHOTT.

baking. A small hole cut in front enables the men to attend properly to the fires. Soldiers are daily practised both in fixing the ovens and baking the bread at Aldersholt; but from June till September last these ovens, with Stevens' patent dough-mixing machine, and Soyer's patent stoves, have been thoroughly tested by about 2000 troops at Woolmer, specially sent there to experiment and report upon them. Two of these ovens and three men, with the use of Stevens' dough-mixing machine, can easily bake bread for a regiment a thousand strong. Assistant-Commissary General Osborn superintends the instructions at the present time, but the practical duty devolves on Deputy-Assistant Commissary Innes, who has brought this department to a great state of perfection. It

is said that bread baked in this simple manner eats sweeter than when cooked in the ordinary bakers' ovens.

ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

At the close of the sittings of the British Association at Aberdeen an excursion was made by some of its members to Elgin, for the purpose of inspecting its noble double-towered cathedral, now in ruins. This edifice, of most elegant proportions, was founded by the Bishop of Moray, in the year 1223. Having been richly endowed, it very early, and on several occasions, fell a prey to the ruthless attacks of predatory bands; but its chief destroyer was Alexander Stuart, a natural son of Robert II., and who, from his ferocious habits, was called the Wolf of Badenoch. To these calamities by fire and violence, coupled with the neglect of time, is to be attributed its present ruinous condition. Sufficient of it remains, however, to bear out its character as the most stately of all the great ecclesiastical edifices of Scotland. This splendid building is in length over the walls 264 feet; breadth, 35 feet; traverse, 114 feet. The height of the centre tower is 198 feet; that of the eastern turrets, 60 feet; of the western towers, without the spires, 84 feet; and of the side walls, 36 feet. The galleries, windows, chapter-house, and other remains, are all in proportion.

Elgin, the principal town of Elgin or Moray shire, is noted for the elegance and antiquity of its street architecture and the amenity of its situation. Besides the shattered remains of its venerable cathedral, there are also the ruins of an ancient castle in Elgin. About a mile to the west of the town a monument has been erected to the Duke of York, on a rising ground, from which there is a good view. Another object of interest near Elgin is Plusscardine Abbey, situated in a wooded valley, six miles to the south-east. "Few places," says Mr. Billings, "convey a better impression of mediæval civilisation and monastic repose. The architecture is chiefly that fine, solemn, early English, called First Pointed, with a few of those peculiarities which indicate that the progress towards the Decorated forms had already begun."

LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.—A course of six lectures on this important subject, embracing all the relations between labour and capital, is about to be delivered by Mr. William Ellis, under the authority of the Committee of Council on Education, at the South Kensington Museum. The first will be given on Tuesday, the 11th of October.



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Exhibition of 1881, and a First-class Medal at the Paris Exposition.—MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE BILLIARD TABLES are the only ones suited to hot or damp climates, and are far preferable to those of the old make. See reports of the jurors at the Great Exhibition. The Prince Consort has one at Osborne. There is no truth in the statement published by Messrs. Thurston and Co. in their advertisement, to the effect that the Enamelled Slate Billiard Table at Osborne had been superseded and made by them. In the action brought by Mr. Magnus in the Court of Common Pleas on the 23rd June last, Mr. Justice Crowder, in summing up the case to the jury, observed:—"It is proved to be utterly and entirely false to say this table has been superseded. I think it fair to say that this is a completely false and fabricated statement, known to be false and made for the purpose."—Verdict for the plaintiff—£765. Price-lists sent on application to Mr. Magnus, the Enamelled Slate Works, 29 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, London, S.W.

THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN.—Ebony and
Boxwood, 12s. per set; Loaded, 25s.; finest African ivory, from £3 13s. 6d.—JAMES and SON, Sole Manufacturers, Hutton-garden, Causton.—To guard against fraudulent imitations, observe each set bears Mr. Staunton's signature.

B.C.D. BOARD.—A new portable
BOARD, containing within a space not exceeding that of a small pocket the whole of the material—viz., boards, men, dice, &c., for playing the three games. Invaluable to tourists. Price 12s. 6d., and most Panzer Repositaries; wholesale, JAMES and SON, Patentees, Hutton-garden.

MAGIC LANTERNS and OXYCALCIUM
DISSOLVING APPARATUS.—The Improved DISSOLVING APPARATUS and MAGIC LANTERNS show a wonderfully clear disc from 16 to 20 ft. diameter. Animals are seen in water an enormous size, and the scenes being constructed of the purest German glass, a brilliancy and amount of light is given hitherto unattained. Slide in the greatest variety; no also IMPROVED COMPOUND MICROSCOPES in endless variety. S. and E. SOLOMONS, Opticians, No. 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the
ARMY and NAVY.—S. and E. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel. Portability combined with great power in FIELD, RACER, COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket telescope GLASSES, weighing only four ounces each, containing 13 and 15 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person to know them at 25 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Racetrack and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deantalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Const Guards are using them as day and night glasses. The term for them and powerful and reliable telescopes for both eyes. The most powerful Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some 35 inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope a person can be seen and known three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. They are in endless variety, of large and small sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument
for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Artists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W., opposite the York Hotel.

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From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM, 126, Oxford-street. They are quite unrivalled." 7s. 6d. each.

BEST SETS OF TEETH.—E. MILES and
SON, Surgeon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate Church, City. Teeth fixed by Self-adhesion, without pain. Patented India-rubber and other improvements the result of thirty years' practice.

CORNS.—The Cure for Corns.—Corns
effectually eradicated by JAMES'S PODAPALAGON, prepared only by L. ALEX. CHAMBERLAIN, Craven-place, Craven-hill, Hyde Park, Sold by him, 134c; by post, 1s. 6d. Wholesale, Sanger, 150, Oxford-st.

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has been effectually removed in many thousand cases the last ten years by A. BIVON'S PATENT CHEST-EXPANDER. Inclose stamp for full particulars.—4, Great Marlborough-street London.

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Every child is well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts, while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics may be also thoroughly studied. Terms, Forty-five Pounds a Year, Fifty-five, or Sixty-five. JOHN YEATS, LL.D., F.R.G.S., Principal.

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4 and 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.
We beg to announce that on and after OCTOBER 1st our ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED on SATURDAY EVENINGS at EIGHT O'CLOCK, instead of Nine o'clock, as heretofore.
RIDGEWAY and CO.

ONE of the very first HAIRDRESSER and
PERFUMER'S BUSINESSES in England for DISPOSAL (from ill health), upon most indulgent terms. A certain fortune. Cash, security, or annuity, for £1000. Address, Mrs. MISS WINTOUR, Stockport.

THE IRON-BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58,
Falmouth, London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs of every description. Agents wanted in Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, Demerara, Mauritius, and Peru.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—
RETIREMENT of Mr. JOHN WELLS.—The whole of the valuable Stock of CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, CARPETS, DAMASKS, &c., will be SOLD OFF at a large reduction in price, for cash only—210, Regent-street, opposite Conduit-street, Oct. 1, 1889.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy,
How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and illustrated by 300 Engravings, to be had, post-free, of F. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, and 95, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved.

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ROSEWOOD or WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES covered in velvet; Chimney-glass, 49 by 39, for 25; Easy-chairs, 17s. 6d.; Chiffoniers, with marble top, and plate-glass doors, 90s.

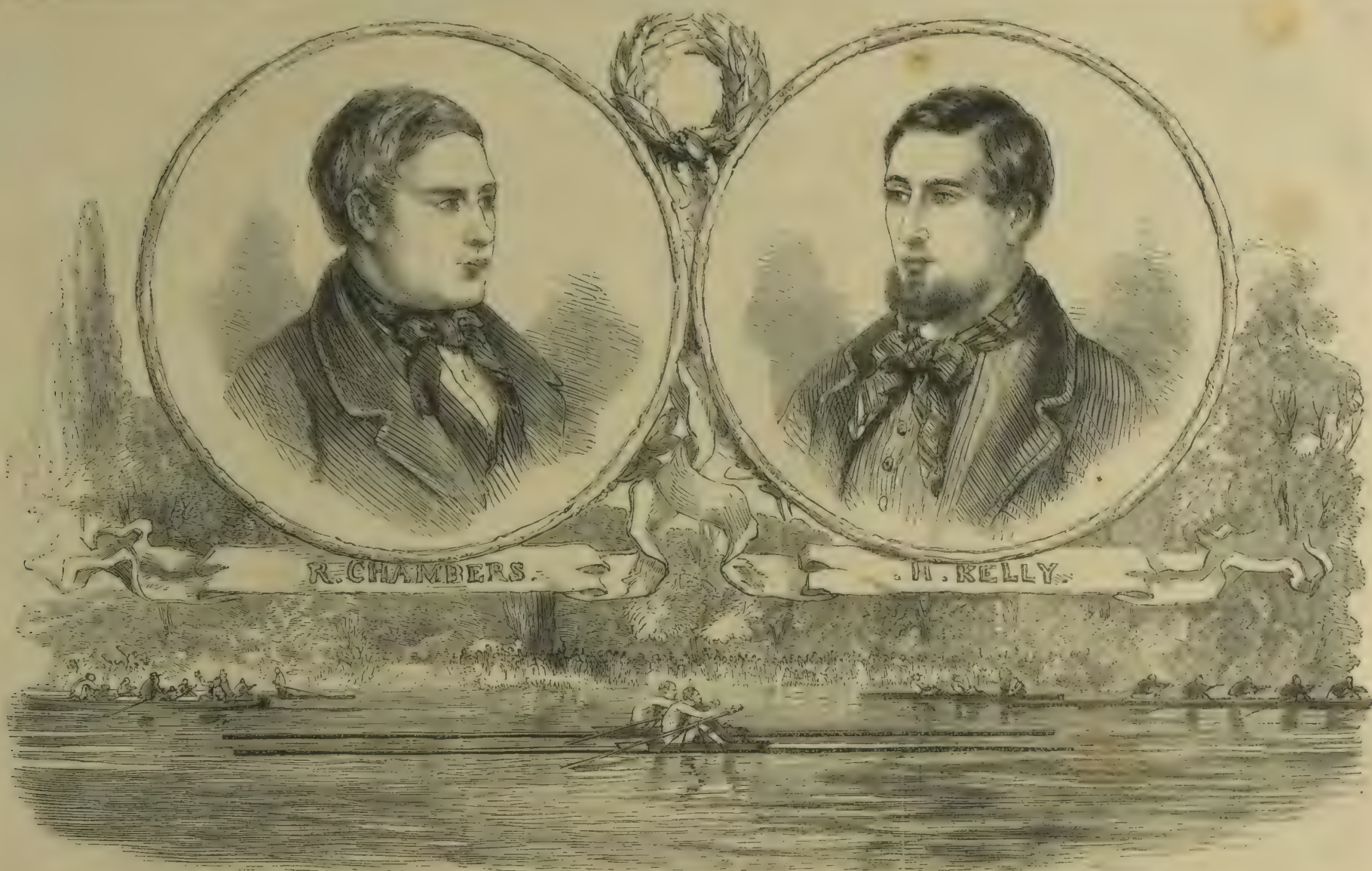
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Suits.—(Plate-glass Door) WARDROBE, 6 feet wide; Iron Bedsteads, 14s. 6d.; Mahogany Arabian Bedsteads, 60s.; Marble-top Washstands, 38s.; Dining-room Chairs, 15s.; Sideboards, 30s.; Chiffoniers, 30s.; Parlour Chairs, 10s.; Dining-room Chairs, in Morocco, 30s.; Couches, 50s.

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Furnishing Houses, suited to all classes of society, fully detailed in their Illustrated Catalogues, forwarded gratis, by post. Estimate No. 1.—A Four-roomed House for £220 11s. 6d.
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J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE, containing the prices of every article required for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the world. Families from the country particularly will find it a great advantage to be able to purchase every requisite in the same house.

TEN THOUSAND PIECES
of Magnificent BRUSSELS CARPET, at 2s.



STRUGGLE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES BETWEEN HENRY KELLY, OF FULHAM, AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, OF NEWCASTLE.

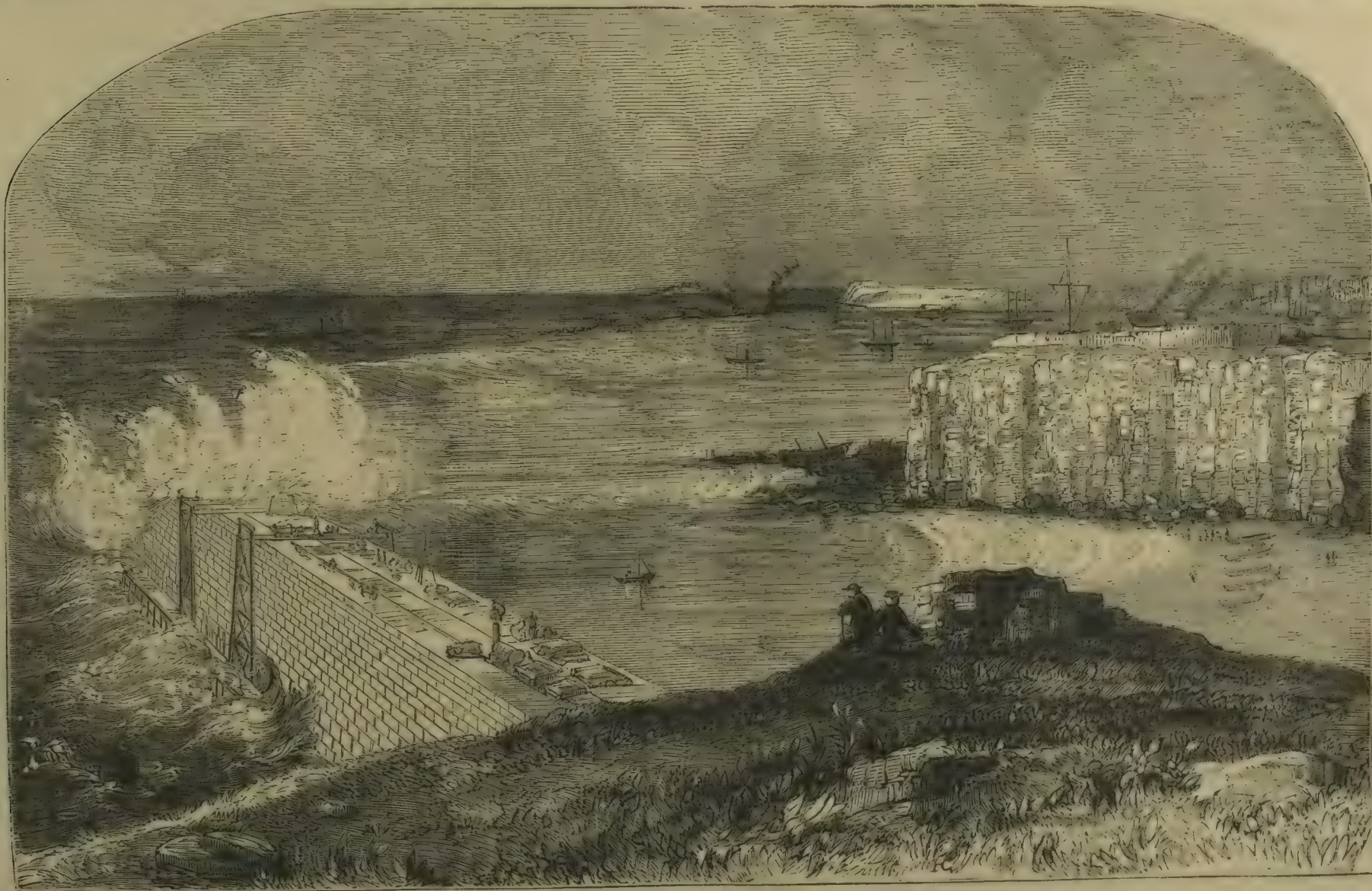
THE RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

SELDOM has a race created more interest or excitement than that of Thursday week between Robert Chambers, the champion of the Tyne, and Henry Kelly, the champion of the Thames. The contest was for £400 and the championship, it may be said, of both rivers. Kelly first came into notice as a sculler in 1852 by winning the Apprentices' Race at the Thames Regatta; two years afterwards he carried off the Picked Scullers' Prize at the same great meeting, and renewed his conquest on the following year, but was disqualified, owing to a foul, defeating on each occasion well-known and well-tried men. After some other races he acquired the proud distinction of "Champion of the Thames" in May, 1857, by beating James Messenger, the then possessor of it, from which time he has not been engaged in a

sculler's match until Thursday week. Robert Chambers, of Newcastle, first distinguished himself as a sculler in 1853 in a contest with Shaftoe, a famous man of the north; and in 1856, to the surprise of all the Londoners, carried off the Scullers' Prize at the Thames Regatta. In 1857 he again won the same prize, has been repeatedly successful at provincial aquatic meetings, and has, in four-oared crews, won, we believe, no less than four races for the champion prize of that class in London. The present race originated in a recent gallant contest on the Tyne, wherein Chambers defeated White, of Bermondsey, who was considered nearly as good as Kelly; that victory was considered by Chambers' friends but as the stepping-stone to the championship, and they forthwith backed him for £200 some months ago, during which interval both men have been in active training.

The course was from Putney to Mortlake, and thousands of

persons, equestrian and pedestrian, lined the shores and towing-path; there were fourteen steam-boats engaged to accompany the race, some of which were so crowded that they toppled under their burden upon deck; and there were hundreds of small boats' crews, unmindful of the peril in which they were placed by the moving mass of steamers. The umpires were Harry Clasper for Chambers, and Stephen Salter for Kelly; Mr. E. Searle being referee. The start did not take place until Kelly had been at the station above a quarter of an hour, and when Chambers appeared there was a delay on the part of [the other man. Both looked very confident. Chambers is the same age as his opponent (twenty-eight), is 5ft. 9in. in height, and weighs 11st.; he rowed without a guernsey. Kelly is 5ft. 8in. high, and weighed half a stone less than his opponent. The men were not long in preparation, nor did they make any false start. Betting at that moment was 6 to 4 on Kelly, although more or less



BREAKWATER IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER TYNE.—SEE PAGE 354.

oods had been previously given by those anxious to get money on the event.

They started at a quarter-past four at the same instant, and as level as men could be, Chambers, with the inside station, on the Middlesex shore. They rowed scull and scull to opposite the Star and Garter, where they began to decrease the distance at which they had started apart, and, Chambers having to pull his left hand strongly to escape a barge a little in his way, they became much closer abeam, and it was feared that there would be a foul. Having passed the barge, Chambers used his right hand too strongly, and hugged the Middlesex shore very closely, and, Kelly keeping close to his man, they were so near each other that the blades of their sculls intersected. Chambers then began to draw a slight lead, and in the next minute it was marked and decisive, for, before they reached Craven, Chambers had drawn himself clear, and presently took his opponent's water. Six to one was freely offered upon Chambers at this point of the race, and no takers. At every stroke Chambers went further away from his man. He was four lengths ahead at Hammersmith-bridge, and, easing occasionally through the heavy water in Carney Reach, ultimately won by twenty lengths, doing the distance, with a bad tide, in twenty-five minutes twenty-five seconds. Large sums of money changed owners upon the event.

THE FARM.

THE result of the harvest in the United Kingdom may be now pretty accurately ascertained. Up to the commencement of July the crops never looked healthier, or presented the prospect of a larger yield; but the deluging rain beat them down in all directions, and the difficulty of obtaining labour to clear the fields was so great that in several counties 30s. an acre was paid. On the best lands, especially in Lincolnshire, Cambridge, and Norfolk, where the wheats were not lodged, the growth has turned out a full average one, both as to quantity, weight, and quality; but the conclusion which has been pretty generally arrived at is, that the wheat crop is deficient by fully one-eighth when compared with 1858, and one-fourth when compared with 1857. In the Lothians, in consequence of the absence of superabundant moisture, the produce has turned out in every respect by far the best on record; whilst in other portions of the country the yield is decidedly good. There are no serious complaints from Ireland, but the annual official statistics show that the decrease in the land sown for wheat amounted to fully 81,000 acres.

The same atmospheric influences have operated more or less upon the English barley yield, and hence, although an average quantity has been grown, the sample is in a great measure steele and light, and unfit for malting purposes. The quantity grown in Ireland is fully equal to last year, but the bulk of it will only realise low prices; while the Scotch barley is remarkably fine and plentiful. The yield of oats in England is, as in Ireland, a middling average, and nothing more; but in Scotland it is in excess of last season, and of good quality to boot. The *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, to which we are indebted for these calculations, is of opinion that "wheat is not likely to advance much in this country; that fine barley is likely to rule high in price; and that the value of oats will be well supported, but that beans and peas will, if anything, be drooping."

All the important agricultural shows have come to an end for this year. Among the aged shorthorn bulls there has been nothing remarkable. Marmaduke has not been shown since Warwick; Great Mogul not at all; and Statesman only once, when he won at Hull. Radford has very ill-supported his Royal honours; and it is somewhat curious that, though nearly every shorthorn judge was agreed as to the badness of that decision, there seemed to be no unanimity as to who ought to have held his prize ribbons. The majority were, however, divided between Lord Hill's Hotman and Mr. Jonas Webb's Sir Charles—a very promising style of young bull. The yearling bull class was decidedly strong with Royal Butterfly, Prince Talleyrand, and Prince of Prussia; but the latter was kept back far too long in the season. The bull-calf class was weak to a degree, and, but for his slightly upright horns, we fancied Mr. Webb's Prince Imperial to be the best among them. As if to compensate him for the utter eclipse of his Queen of the Isles, Mr. Booth was great in the cow classes with Queen Mab and Nectarine Blossom. Colonel Towneley's massive white heifer Fidelity kept her Warwick place everywhere, and will, with Emma (who is handsome at a side view), Lady of Athelstone, &c., help to make up a very strong cow class next year. The yearling heifers were good, but there seems a question as to whether Captain Gunter will like to "go on" for shows with such a brilliant animal as Duchess 77th, and whether, when "the bright freshness of morning" is off her, she will be symmetrical on the two points where she is now thought slightly to fail. We seldom remember any heifer creating such a *furore*, and the adherents of Booth were as loud in their praises as any. Except at Warwick and at Hartlepool (where two judges outvoted the other), we have hardly heard any decisions caviled at. Owners will not stand the barefaced "gambling" in premiums which too often used to take place; and the great nuisance now is, that disappointed owners are not content to express their opinions privately, but are almost fit to fly at the judges' throats when they meet them on the show-ground, and demand their reasons or their life. We believe that it would often help judges out of a very great difficulty if they were allowed to bracket cattle for a prize when they found it impossible to agree. As the system is invariably pursued at school and college examinations, we cannot see for a moment why it is not applicable for every kind of competitor. The show of pigs generally this year has been strong; and that of sheep, thanks to the Duke of Richmond and Messrs. Webb and Sanday, something quite beyond the common.

A FIELD FOR SPORTSMEN.—The last number of the *Comptes Rendus* of the sittings of the French Academy contains a startling communication from M. de Castelnau, French Consul at Siam, with respect to the abundance of tigers in the island of Singapore. He says:—"In the little island whence I write this letter the statistics of the police show that, on an average, a man per day is devoured by these terrible animals; and as the Chinese and Malays, who are almost the sole victims, seldom report to the magistrates the disappearance of their friends, we may, without fear of exaggeration, presume that about 700 persons are annually devoured in a single island which has but a few leagues of surface. The most curious fact is that, when the English established themselves at Singapore, about forty years ago, it was on record among the Malay fishermen who inhabited it that no tiger had ever been seen there, and, in fact, during the first five or six years none appeared; but, contrary to what one would have supposed, in proportion as the island obtained a considerable population, it received a numerous emigration of tigers, which swam across the Straits of Malacca." M. de Castelnau relates an extraordinary instance of the audacity of these formidable brutes, which appear to have become emboldened by the cowardice of the natives. Forty or fifty men had formed a sort of village in an island; a band of tigers swam to attack them, and, in spite of a desperate resistance, carried off twenty of the inhabitants of the village.

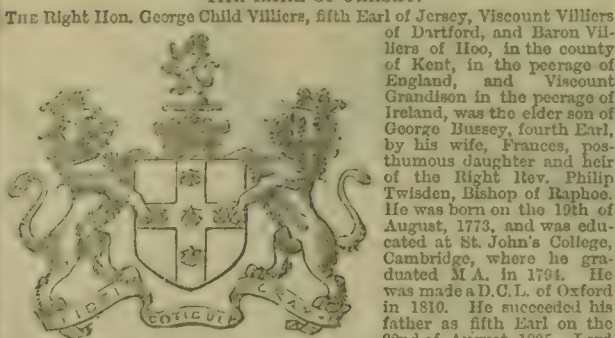
RECENT SHIPWRECKS.—During the last week forty total wrecks were posted on the books at Lloyd's. Among the more calamitous were the destruction by fire of the ship *Sehaj Jehan*. She was bound from Calcutta to the West Indies, and had on board 300 coolie emigrants. Ultimately three rafts, crowded by 300 persons, were set adrift, and have not since been heard of. The *Admella* screw steamship was completely wrecked near Cape Northumberland, on the coast of Western Australia, and fifty-seven lives were lost. Another heavy loss is the total wreck of the well-known American clipper ship *Sacramento*, of the *Sea*, which took place on the pyramidal shoal in the Straits of Malacca on the 6th of August. Although the number of lives lost in consequence of the wrecks amounted last week amount to nearly 400.

A CHILD'S BONFIRE.—As a large cart, laden with straw, was standing a few days ago on the Quai de l'Hôpital at Lyons, two gamins of eight and nine years of age thought it would be a favourable opportunity for making a bonfire. They went into a grocer's shop and procured some chemical matches, with which they carried their mischievous plan into execution. The whole load, consisting of twelve quintals, was soon in a blaze, and was entirely destroyed, and it was not without great difficulty that the cart was saved. The children were arrested.

JEWELS AND EFFECTS OF HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—By the steamer *Ellora*, which recently arrived at Southampton, seventeen packages were received containing the jewellery, valuables, and effects of the late Queen of Portugal. These packages were in transit from the King of Portugal to the father of the late Queen, Prince Hohenzollern Sigmund, and, being of immense value, were forwarded under special license from her Majesty's Customs, in charge of a confidential clerk, to their destination.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF JERSEY.



The Right Hon. George Child Villiers, fifth Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Villiers of Wootton Bassett, in the county of Kent, in the peerage of England, and Viscount Grandison in the peerage of Ireland, was the elder son of George Bussey, fourth Earl, by his wife, Frances, posthumous daughter and heir of the Right Rev. Philip Twiss, Bishop of Raphoe. He was born on the 19th of August, 1773, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1794. He was made a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1810. He succeeded his father as fifth Earl on the 22nd of August, 1805. Lord Jersey was a Conservative in politics, stanchly, however, supporting, through all his measures, the late Sir Robert Peel. He has held office in the Royal Household, having been twice Lord Chamberlain to King William IV., and twice Master of the Horse to Queen Victoria. Since 1852 Lord Jersey retired comparatively into private life, only voting on urgent occasions in support of his party in the House of Lords. His Lordship was at one time a warm patron of the turf, and his horse Bay Middleton was a winner of the Derby. His Lordship was of a most benevolent disposition, and was a kind and considerate landlord. The Earl married, on the 23rd of May, 1804, Lady Sarah Sophia Fane (who survives him), eldest daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, by his wife, Anne, only daughter of Robert Child, Esq., of Osterley Park, Middlesex, the eminent banker, and he assumed the name of Child before that of Villiers in 1812. His Lordship has had issue four sons—viz., Sir George Augustus Frederick, Viscount Villiers; Augustus John, who married the Honourable Georgiana Kent Elphinstone, daughter of Viscount Keith, and died at Rome in 1837; Frederick William (73rd Regiment), who married Elizabeth, sister of the Earl of Athlone; and Francis John Robert, late of the 11th Hussars; and three daughters—viz., Sarah Frederica Caroline, Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, who died in 1853; Clementina Augusta Wellington, the beautiful, accomplished, and much-lamented Lady Clementina Villiers, who died on December the 5th, 1858; and Adela Corsanda Maria, wife of Capt. Ibbetson. The Earl of Jersey died at his town house, 33, Berkeley-square, on the 3rd inst. He is succeeded by his eldest son, George Augustus Frederick, Viscount Villiers, late M.P. for Cirencester, now sixth Earl of Jersey, who was born on the 4th of April, 1808, and married, on the 12th of July, 1841, Julia, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., by whom he has issue three sons and two daughters. This noble family of Villiers springs from the ancient house of Villiers Seigneurs of L'Isle Adam, in Normandy, and was established in England at the time of the Conquest. The first Earl was Sir Edmund Villiers, who was so created in 1697, having been previously made a Baron and Viscount, and having been Master of the Horse to Queen Mary, whose especial favour he enjoyed.

VISCOUNT ST. VINCENT.

The Right Hon. Edward Jervis Jervis, second Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was a scion of the ancient Herefordshire family, which came over with the Conqueror, of Ricketts of Combe, and was the second son of William Henry Ricketts, Esq., of Longwood, Hants, a Bencher of Gray's Inn, by his wife (whom he married as far back as 1750), Mary, fourth daughter of Swynfen Jervis, Esq., of Meaford, and sister of the illustrious Admiral John Jervis, Earl and Viscount St. Vincent, whose splendid victory off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797, won him those titles. Edward Vincent Jervis, the second Viscount, the subject of this notice, was born in 1767; he married, first, on the 20th of January, 1790, the Hon. Mary Cressard, second daughter of Thomas, tenth Lord Saye and Sele. By this marriage (which was dissolved in 1798, she marrying, secondly, Richard Charles Head Graves, Esq., and dying in 1849) the Viscount had a son, William Jervis, who died in 1839, and a daughter, Maria, wife of Dr. Wilkie. The Viscount married, secondly, Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Thomas Parker, Esq., of Park Hall, Staffordshire, by whom (who died on the 3rd of January, 1855) he had (with a daughter, Mary Anne, widow of Col. Dyce Sombre) two sons, John Edward, deceased, and Edward Swynfen, who married Miss Mary Barker, and has nine sons and three daughters. The Viscount succeeded on the 13th of March, 1823, at the demise of Admiral Earl St. Vincent, to that Earl's viscounty of St. Vincent, pursuant to the special limitation of the title, and on the 7th of May of the same year he assumed the surname of Jervis, in lieu of his patronymic, Ricketts. His Lordship, who was the senior member in years of the House of Peers, was greatly beloved by his family and friends: he was most benevolent and kindhearted, and was quite unostentatious in manner and habits. He retained his faculties unimpaired to the last, and died the 25th ult., at his seat, Meaford Hall, near Stone, Staffordshire. He is succeeded by his grandson, Carnegie Robert John, now third Viscount St. Vincent, elder son of his eldest son, the late Hon. William Jervis, by his wife, Sophia, daughter of George Narbonne Vincent, Esq. The present Viscount was born on the 12th of August, 1825, and married, on the 14th of March, 1848, Lucy Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Baskerville Glegg, of Withington Hall, Cheshire, and has two sons and three daughters.

ROWLAND NASH, ESQ.

Formerly Assistant Registrar and Solicitor at the Bishop's Registry-dioecese of Lincoln, who died on the 10th ult., at the age of seventy-five, was a descendant of a branch of the Worcestershire Nashs, which settled in Herefordshire in the last century. He was the son of James Nash, a celebrated architect and builder in London in the last century (who died at a patriarchal age common to his family, being ninety-two at his decease, in 1842). Mr. Rowland Nash, the subject of this notice, was a devoted follower of Rowland Hill, and one of the founders and honorary teachers of his Sunday School about half a century ago. Bred to the law in London, he served in the Volunteers of 1799, and soon after obtained the appointment in the Registrar's Office, Lincoln, where he married Miss Barnes, a cousin of William Anthony, the celebrated mathematician, by whom he leaves three children. He was a warm supporter and friend for many years of the Sibthorp family at the Lincoln elections, celebrated for always returning the "third man" in the "good old times," and his friends Ralph Bernal and John Fardell were returned on that principle. Mr. Nash's speculations and convivial disposition occasioned ruinous losses in the mania of 1825, and the "lotteries" of his day. In London he edited the old *Star* newspaper, and subsequently, in connection with his son, was a Parliamentary and Colonial law agent in London, contributor to the press, and compiler of various useful works on public companies, statistics, and historical genealogies. The deceased left a genealogical account of his family of great interest, and exhibiting the usual vicissitudes. By his grandmother he was nearly related to the celebrated Sir Brooke Watson, Bart., M.P., and Lord Mayor, whose leg was bit off by a shark while bathing at the Havannah in 1749, but who lived to be Commissary-General in Canada under Wolfe, and in Flanders under the Duke of York in 1794; was one of the twelve gentlemen who furnished the Volunteer Horse Corps in 1779; M.P. for London in 1785 and in 1790; Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and Sheriff of London in 1786; Chairman of the House of Commons on the Regency Bill; also Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1798; was constituted Commissary-General of England, was created a Baronet, and died in 1807. By his father Mr. Rowland Nash was related to Dr. Treadway Nash, LL.D., author of the "History of Worcestershire," whose daughter and heiress married Somers Coocks, Lord Somers, in 1785; and was also grandnephew of Alderman Nash, Lord Mayor of London in 1771, whose son was elected Sheriff in 1777, after a contest of fifteen days, which cost £15,000, and was declared void.

THE REV. J. ANGELL JAMES.—The death of the well-known John Angell James occurred at Birmingham on Saturday last, preceded by only half an hour's illness. He had been minister of the Congregational Chapel, Carr's-lane, in that town, fifty-five years—ever since he was of age. He was a man very generally respected; and some years ago a new chapel at Edgbaston was erected as a memorial of his services. [We intend to give a Portrait of the Rev. Mr. Angell James in our next Number.]

THE SWISS FEDERAL RIFLE MATCH.—A Geneva letter says:—"The committee of organisation of the federal rifle match, which took place this year at Zurich, recently assembled at a special banquet the different committees of that fine national fête. The president, having said that they had just celebrated the last existing grand popular fête in Europe, was replied to by M. Dubs, ex-president of one of the sections of the Federal Assembly, who stated that the Belgians were about to organise grand rifle fêtes, to which the Swiss would be invited, and that Great Britain was now collecting all the information she could obtain relative to the same subject, with the idea of forming similar rifle contests in England."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

As you have accepted my former pickings, I send you some more from the same source, "The Annual Register." A RUMMAGER.

BLACK JOHN, the WEALTHY BEGGAR.—On the 17th of January, 1750, died, at Bristol, John Watkins, known as Black John, aged seventy-eight, who, on being prevented from possessing an estate in Gloucestershire, to which he is said to have been heir, made a vow never to be shaved, which he kept till his death, and a little before his exit desired he might not be shaved. He was a beggar for above fifty years last past, and often lodged in a glasshouse, though he had a room in the city in which two hundred weight of silver and halfpence, and a considerable quantity of gold, were found, all acquired by begging.

CHILDREN versus HOUNDS.—A gentleman in the county of Galway, in Ireland, hath kept at his own expense, for above thirty years past, eighteen poor children, whom he completely clothed and educated in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at the expense of only twelve pounds a year, which is a less cost than a small pack of hounds.

THE BIBLE AND THE WITCH.—Feb. 23, 1759, one Susanna Hancock, an elderly woman, of Wingrove, near Aylesbury, was accused by a neighbour of bewitching her spinning-wheel, so that she could not make it go round, and offered to make oath before a magistrate; on which the husband, in order to justify his wife, insisted on her being tried by the Church Bible, and that the accuser should be present. Accordingly she was conducted to the parish church, where, being stripped of her clothes, she was weighed against the Bible. She outweighed it, and was honourably acquitted, to the no small consternation of her accusers.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—The Pope having granted the Queen of Hungary a bull for raising ten per cent upon the revenues of the ecclesiastics within her dominions in order to enable her to carry on the present war, the King of Prussia has most justly resolved to impose the same tax on Popish ecclesiastics in his dominions.

SALE OF CURIOSITIES.—At the sale of the late Earl of Arran's curiosities in Covent-garden the gloves given by King Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Denny were sold for £38 17s.; the gloves given by James I. to Ed. Denny, Esq. (son of Sir Anthony), for £22 1s.; the mittens given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Denny's lady for £25 4s.; and the scarf given by Charles I. for £10 10s.; all of which were bought for Sir Thomas Denny, of Ireland, who is lineally descended from Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of Henry VIII.

HANDEL.—George Frederick Handel died on the 12th of April, 1759. He was born in Germany in 1685, and had been in England fifty years. His remains were deposited at the foot of the Duke of Argyll's monument in Westminster Abbey. The Bishop, Prebends, and the whole choir attended to pay the last honours due to his memory, and it is computed there were not fewer than three thousand persons present on this occasion.

SURVIVING EXECUTION.—In the month of May, 1750, Mr. Armstrong, Under Sheriff of the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, was fined £100, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for suffering William Barrett, who was ordered for execution for a capital offence, to escape with life. This Barrett hung the usual time, till the Sheriff thought he was dead, but by means of a collar he saved himself and got clear off.

INGENUOUS ATTEMPT.—The Custom House officers made a seizure, on the 12th of June, 1750, on board an outward-bound vessel in the Thames, of a great number of new sword-blades, which were artfully concealed in the hollow of five large trees, cut about twelve feet long; and, the better to cover the deceit, the bark and roots were left on, and the body so neatly cemented with glue that it was by mere accident the discovery was made. An officer striking his stick against one of the trees found it hollow, had it sawed across, and discovered the trick.

A PROVIDENT OLD GENTLEMAN.—On the 2nd of July died the Rev. Mr. Mendeny, Rector of Plymtree and Vicar of Horford and Venottery, Devon, who six weeks before ordered his vault to be made, and every day visited the workmen. He also bespoke his coffin.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On the 19th of July, at a Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, it was resolved by the Commissioners appointed to carry the Act of Parliament into execution for building a bridge across the River Thames from Blackfriars to the opposite shore; and that a sum not exceeding £144,000 shall be forthwith contracted for and raised within the space of eight years by instalments not exceeding £20,000 in one year, the money to be contracted for to be paid into the Chamber of London, and that the persons lending the money have an interest of four per cent per annum.

FRENCH PRISONERS.—In the month of October, 1759, there were in England 23,500 French prisoners, officers included.

WISE IRISHMEN.—It was resolved by the Irish Parliament, on the 13th of October, 1759, that the exportation of live cattle from that kingdom would be prejudicial to the trade and manufactures thereof.

A PROVIDENT PRIEST.—Naples, May the 29th, 1759.—Last week the apartment of the late Father Pope, the Jesuit, for whose pulpit and confession-box the people made great scrambling from a notion of his great sanctity, was opened in the presence of our Cardinal Archbishop and one of the King's Ministers. There were found in it 600 ounces of gold in specie, bills amounting to 56,000 ducats, 1600lb. of wax, ten copper vessels full of Dutch tobacco, three gold repeating-watches, four snuff-boxes made of rare shells, 200 silk handkerchiefs, and a capital of 300,000 ducats. Before his death he made a present to Jesus Church of a piece of velvet hangings inlaid with gold, a large statue of the Immaculate Conception, of mosaic silver, and a fine pyramid, to be erected in the front of the church.

THE STOLEN PRINCE.—In the year 1759, on the 9th of May, an African Prince appeared publicly at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. This youth was committed sometime since to the care of an English captain to be brought over for education; but the captain, breaking faith, sold him to a gentleman in London. The Prince's father, being lately dead, and the captain, again on the coast, was at that time desired to bring the Prince home again; but he, giving no satisfactory answer, was seized, imprisoned and ironed, and then confessed the truth, on which an order was sent to a merchant in the trade to procure the Prince's enlargement, which was done by purchasing him of the gentleman who bought him, and he soon returned to his native country.

DOCTOR CLAUDIUS GILBERT, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—This excellent person, besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that college a collection of books, consisting of thirteen thousand volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (February 1, 1758), placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verroill, and, for expression and elegance, does great credit to the taste and skill of the statuary.

ASSUMPTION REPROVED.—On the 6th of February, 1758, it was ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Parliament of Ireland assembled, that the King at Arms, attended by his proper officers, do blot out and deface all ensigns of honour borne by such persons as have no legal right thereto upon their carriages, plate, and furniture, and to make regular returns of their proceedings to the Clerk of Parliament.

A PRESENT TO FREDERICK THE GREAT.—On the 13th of March, 1758, Miss Bob Wyndham, a maiden lady, living at Salisbury, and sister of Henry Wyndham, Esq., of that city, ordered her banker to prepare the sum of one thousand pounds to be immediately remitted in her own name as a present to the King of Prussia.

OPENING OF RICHMOND PARK, 12th of May, 1853.—Ladders and gates were affixed to East Sheen-gate, in Surrey, in order for foot-people to go into Richmond Park; and also at Ham-gate (pursuant to a verdict last assizes at Kingston), so that the Princess Amelia has at length given up this long-contested affair, for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants.

OPENING OF LOCH KATRINE WATERWORKS BY HER MAJESTY.—The day fixed for the opening of these works by her Majesty is the 14th instant. It has been resolved (says the *North British Mail*) to erect a place of shelter in case of rain, and to provide facilities for persons travelling from Glasgow to Loch Katrine. The route by which the commissioners will go is by Loch Lomond. They will leave Glasgow at seven in the morning, by special train, for Balloch. The owners of the steamers on Loch Lomond have set apart one of their boats for their special use. Lord Willoughby intends to erect two triumphal arches at Callander, and every necessary preparation is being made for the conveyance of her Majesty to the scene of the ceremonial. The works are progressing favourably, and the pipes have been tested with the most satisfactory result. The water will be introduced into the reservoir at Mugdock the day succeeding the opening, and after eight or ten days it will be admitted to supply the whole town.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The last rib in the southern portion, to be first opened for traffic, of the new Westminster-bridge, says the *Builder*, was completed during last week, at the arch first on the Middlesex side; and the longitudinal and transverse girders have been fixed in this portion of the intended width of the structure. The buckled plates upon the girders are laid throughout a greater part of the distance; and upon them the filling-in work of wood blocks and asphalt in the hollows formed by the buckling is also very far advanced. The work yet to be done includes the paving of the roadway and footway, the southern parapet, and the masonry of the semi-circular piers which will form the facing above the cutwaters. The parapets of the approaches are being proceeded with. The character of these, in the weatherings and moldings, is made to resemble that of the parapets to the terrace of the Houses of Parliament. The sunk garden, or area, north of the Houses is in course of completion, as well as the stairs from the water, which are close to the bridge. Boarding is being placed along the north side, as the temporary parapet there of the portion of the bridge to be opened. This is every appearance that the bridge will be completed before the requisite provision is made at the street approaches. There are no signs of the removal of the houses on the south side of Bridge-street, which are still occupied.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF TARTARIC ACID.—M. Pelouze, lately returned from Munich, has informed the French Academy that he assisted in the laboratory of Baron Liebig in a most remarkable experiment, in which, by the action of nitric acid on gums, &c., and the sugars analogous to sugar of milk, &c., that illustrious chemist succeeded in converting these substances into tartaric acid, quite identical with the tartaric acid of nature. This transformation cannot be doubted, for it has been confirmed by a multitude of chemical and optical experiments. With his artificial acid Baron Liebig has prepared tartrates of soda and potash, and even tartar emetic. This great discovery has been received with very great enthusiasm. It has been long sought for by chemists, who, however, have generally experimented on grape and cane sugar instead of sugar of milk, gums, &c.—*Cosmos*.—The veteran philosopher, M. Biot, while congratulating Baron Liebig upon his important discovery, expressed an earnest desire that he would add to its value by examining into the crystallographic character of the artificial acid, and its action on light, with the view of ascertaining whether it conforms with the natural acid, which possesses such peculiar properties in these respects.—*Comptes Rendus*.

NEW DYE, &c.—M. Nicklès has extracted from the berries of the privet a new colouring principle, named by him "liguline," which may serve both as a dye and as a chemical test, since it becomes green by the action of alkalis and returns to red by that of acids. The acetate of alumina, and the basic acetate of lead, at the boiling point, transform liguline into a fine white lac (*laque*). Ammonia changes it into a yellow substance. Poured into water containing bicarbonate of lime the reddish crimson solution of liguline becomes blue, and furnishes thus an easy method of recognising the presence of lime. Paper coloured red by liguline is sufficient for testing purposes.—*Cosmos*.

CAST-IRON MAGNETS.—M. Fiorimond, Professor at Louvain, has succeeded in making very good magnets of cast iron very highly tempered. The quality of the cast iron for this purpose must be neither too fine nor too coarse, and the plates should be at least three times thicker than the plates of steel usually employed.

DESTRUCTIVE ACTION OF OXIDES OF IRON ON SHIPS.—M. Kuhlmann, at a meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, recently drew attention to the decay of the wood of ships in the places adjoining iron nails and pegs; while no such decay took place where wooden or copper pegs were employed. His observations were made on ships at Dunkirk. He has since endeavoured to explain these facts; and, for this purpose, has made many experiments relating to the action of sesquioxide of iron on various vegetable products. The results of these experiments appear to him conclusive that the sesquioxide of iron brings the oxygen of the atmosphere into contact with the organic matter of the wood, and thus hastens its destruction. The oxide becomes thus in some degree a kind of reservoir of oxygen, filling itself at the expense of the air, and emptying itself to support the combustion of combustible bodies. To avoid this injury to the wood of ships, the nails, &c., should be either coated with zinc or made of copper. M. Kuhlmann draws from his experiments various conclusions relating to agriculture and geology, which will be hereafter published.

PURIFICATION OF WATER CONTAMINATED BY LEAD.—Professor Faraday, writing to the *Times* on the danger of persons in lighthouses drinking rain-water contaminated by sea-water which has dissolved, and holds in solution, the lead of the roofs, states that if some powdered chalk or whiting be put into the cistern in which such water is collected, and be stirred immediately after rain, the water may, with the greatest facility, be obtained in a perfectly fit state for all culinary and domestic purposes. The lead becomes insoluble, and the water may be filtered or left to settle.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—A classified list of the papers read at the recent meeting at Aberdeen is given in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* for September 23. It will be found very useful for reference. When authentic abstracts of these papers are printed, we shall from time to time present our readers with notes of striking facts or observations.

ACTION OF LIGHT.—The researches of MM. Niepce De Saint Victor and L. Corvisart "On the Transforming Influence exercised by Light on Vegetable and Animal Feeds, Dextrine, Cane-sugar, and Oxalic Acid," and "On Certain Substances which either Annihilate or Increase this Solar Action," appear in the *Cosmos*.

MINERALOGY OF GREENLAND.—Some years ago the Danish Government, desirous of favouring mining and metallurgy in Greenland, granted to a company for several years the entire benefits which might accrue from working the mines in that country. The first expedition, made the same year and followed by others since, discovered the places where minerals abound and the means of obtaining them. At Osmak black lead is found in great abundance, also numerous strata of coal and slate. In the eastern part is found wood entirely carbonised more than three feet in diameter, which shows how much the climate of the place must have changed, since the only tree which is now found there is the meagre and sorry *salix arctica*. At Arksuk, in Fredericksbaad (a locality celebrated for lead-mines, rich cryolites, and aluminium), it has been discovered that the lead-mine is placed between a bed of cryolite and the rock, and contains forty-five ounces of silver in a ton of the metal. Here are also found beds of crystals, tantalites, yellow copper, tin, pyrites, &c.—*L'Institut*.

DRY FOGS.—These phenomena have been lately much discussed by philosophers. M. François Verger, of Courtrai, has sent the Abbé Moigno a note on those of Belgium and Holland. These fogs are seen from April till the beginning of June, when the wind is in the north-west, north, or north-east, after the sun has shone for several days. Their appearance coincides generally with a temperature above the mean; but not constantly. They disappear and return again sometimes after eight days. They do not seem to extend to a great height in the atmosphere, and disappear when the wind becomes strong, or when the air is highly charged with humidity. M. Verger considers the origin of these fogs may be found in the masses of vegetable matter which cover the shores of Holland and Belgium to the depth of several decimetres (a decimetre being equal to four inches). These masses engender greyish-blue vapours through which the sun appears, especially in the evening, of a fiery hue, and which the north wind disperses to a great distance over the country.—*The Dry Fog of 1783*: M. Rigal, of Castors, near Toulouse, has extracted from the Civil Registers of Lurmont a short notice of this dry fog which covered all Europe. "This year," (1783), writes M. Ouellet, Curé of the parish, "appeared in the month of June a thick fog suspended between the heaven and earth, which was called a *dry fog*, because it did not moisten the ground. It might have been taken for a thick smoke. The sun was so much obscured by it, especially in the morning, that at eight o'clock, when it is well-risen, it had to be searched for. During the rest of the day the fog was more elevated. It remained immovable, in spite of the winds and storms which raged above it, and lasted a month—that is, from June 20 to July 20. Everybody was amazed; however, none drew a bad omen from it, as would have been done in former times, because the men of this time consider themselves to be more enlightened than their ancestors. The learned gave no reason for it. The most probable was that which attributed it to the subversion of Calabria, which in February had been swallowed up by a long and terrible earthquake; as also to the appearance of new land, which rose above the sea near Iceland, from which exhaled a thick smoke. The north wind was very frequent during the prevalence of this fog, which was not injurious to the health of man or beast; neither did trees or plants suffer by it, for the harvest of all kinds of fruits was very abundant."

AGASSIZ AND HUMBOLDT.—The *American Journal of Science* contains an eloquent eulogy by Professor Agassiz on his friend Humboldt, delivered before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. It contains many remarkable passages. The intimate friendship between Agassiz and Humboldt is well known. On one occasion the former said to his friend, "Humboldt, you do not know how to write a book. You write without end; but that is not a book. It is a picture without frame."—Agassiz corroborates the many statements of Humboldt's kindness to young scientific investigators by narrating his own experience. "When I was only twenty-four years of age (says he) in Paris, whither I had gone with means given to me by a friend, but was at last about to resign my studies from want of ability to meet my expenses, Professor Mitscherlich was then on a visit in Paris, and I had seen him in the morning, when he had asked me what was the cause of my depressed feelings? I told him that I had to go, for I had nothing left. The next morning, as I was seated at breakfast in front of the yard of the hotel where I lived, I saw the servant of Humboldt approach. He handed me a note, saying there was no answer, and disappeared. I opened the note. It said, 'My friend, I hear that you intend leaving Paris in consequence of some embarrassment. That shall not be. I wish you to remain here as long as the object for which you came is not accomplished. I enclose you a cheque for £50. It is a loan, which you may repay when you can.' Some years afterwards, when I could have repaid him, I wrote asking for the privilege of remaining for ever in his debt, knowing that this request would be more consonant with his feelings than the recovery of the money; and I am now in his debt. What he has done for me I know he has done for many others—in silence, and unknown to the world."

THE LATE PROFESSOR HENFREY, OF KING'S COLLEGE.—The *Annals of Natural History* for October contains a pleasing notice of the life of its late eminent botanical editor and contributor, who has so prematurely followed to the tomb his gifted predecessor, the late Professor Edward Forbes, whom he succeeded in the botanical chair in 1843. Arthur Henfrey was born of English parents at Aberdeen on November 1, 1819, and died on September 7, 1889, after only four days' illness, of effusion on the brain, brought on, it is to be feared, by overwork. He was educated for the medical profession at St. Bartholomew's Hospital under Dr. Farre, but on leaving, finding his health too delicate to practise his profession, he relinquished it, and devoted himself most energetically and successfully to the study of botany—especially vegetable physiology. Few men have left behind them so many evidences of having possessed such deep power of research, invincible industry, and critical acumen, not only in his separate works (as his "Course of Botany"), but also in the scientific journals and reviews, and the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal, Linnean, and

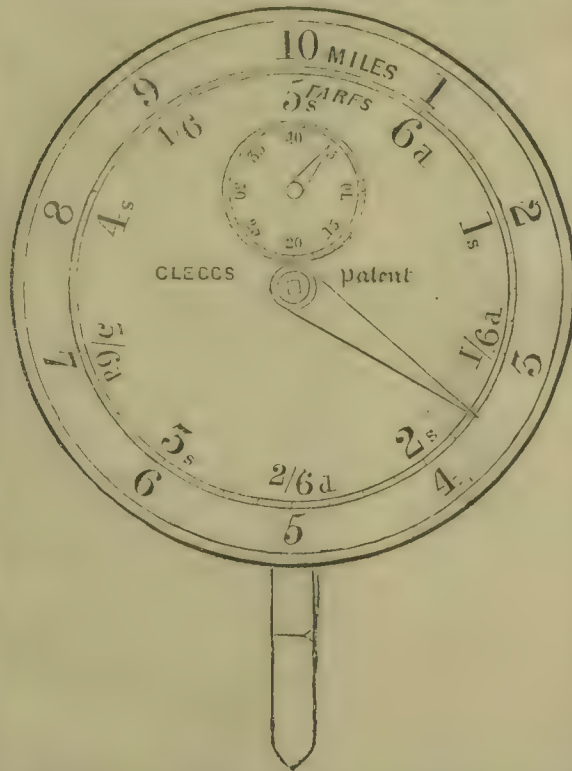
Microscopical Societies, &c. Only a few days before his death he forwarded to the printers the last sheets of the second edition of the valuable "Micrographic Dictionary." With his eminent talents were combined great amiability of disposition and extreme generosity in imparting freely to others the stores which he possessed of the knowledge of the wonders of nature.

OZONE.—Regular observations are made at Versailles on the quantity of ozone in the atmosphere at different hours of the day and night. The French Academy has been recently informed by M. Berigny that during the aurora borealis of Aug. 29 the quantity of ozone in the air was greater than usual. By comparing the observations anterior and posterior to that day, it is also found that a very sensible maximum of ozone existed during the period from Aug. 29 to Sept. 2.

REPTILIA.—The most important paper read this year at the meeting of the British Association is doubtless that by Professor Owen "On the Orders of Fossil and Recent Reptilia," in which is given an entirely new classification. He considers that the amphibia and fishes should be placed together. This paper is regarded by competent judges as a most valuable contribution to the science of zoology. It is given in full in the *Athenaeum*.

DANGERS OF SMOKING.—M. F. Bouisson, Professor of Medicine at Montpellier, has published in the *Gazette Médicale de Paris* a memoir on the cancer of the mouth prevailing among smokers of tobacco. In his ordinary and hospital practice in the interval of a few years he has collected sixty-eight very clear and exact cases (of persons varying from twenty to eighty years of age) which leave no doubt as to the sad power which tobacco possesses of producing cancer of the mouth. These observations do not express a simple coincidence of the malady with a provoking cause, but establish a true correlation in this sense, that among the persons attacked with cancer the habit of smoking was either carried to excess, or accompanied with significant circumstances, such as the use of a short pipe, the decay of the teeth, and other evidences of a neglect of the hygiene of the mouth. The ordinary form of this cancer is epithelioma, or epidermic cancer. Of the sixty-eight cases above mentioned forty-three were affected in the lower lip; five in the upper lip; seven in the tongue; others in the palate, cheek, &c. In eighteen cases the brain became seriously affected.

CAB FARE AND DISTANCE INDICATOR.



SOME simple and effective contrivance, by which the party engaging a cab can tell with certainty how much he ought to pay has long been wanted; and the absence of such an invention has not been for the advantage of either cabowners or the public. The want is now supplied, a very compact little apparatus for this purpose having been patented by Mr. Robert Clegg, of Manchester. The indicator is attached near the nave of the wheel, every revolution of which, by a simple appliance, tells upon the internal rackwork, while the dial plainly indicates both the distance travelled and the amount of fare, according to the present rates. On starting the indicator is set at zero, and, as it then registers accurately, all disputes with "Cabby" are put an end to. This ingenious yet simple piece of mechanism has, we hear, been successfully introduced into their vehicles by several cab proprietors.

BANQUET TO MR. WILSON AND SIR JOHN BOWRING.—At the Townhall, Liverpool, on Monday evening, his Worship the Mayor gave a banquet to the Right Hon. James Wilson, the future Chancellor for India, and to Sir John Bowring, our 14th Minister in China. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were proposed and duly honoured. His Worship then gave "The health of the Right Honourable James Wilson." Mr. Wilson, after thanking his Worship and the company for the kind manner in which they had received the toast, said it was six years since he had visited Liverpool, and he was much struck with the vast improvement and progress observable on every side in this great commercial emporium. Adverting to his connection with the Ministry, he said it was in the year 1853 that he took office under Lord Aberdeen's Government; and he saw around him on this occasion many honourable members of Parliament from whom he derived great assistance in fulfilling the duties of the office to which he was appointed; and it was, consequently, to him a sincere pleasure to meet them again on this occasion. He mentioned as a remarkable fact in the financial history of this country that during the six years he found by the returns of the income tax that the income of this country was eighteen millions a year more than it was in 1853. The prosperity thus indicated was not confined merely to any one commercial port, or to any particular manufacturing district; he found upon analysing the various income-tax returns that it was pretty equally distributed throughout the whole of the schedules; and this showed that, in spite of adverse circumstances, the prosperity of the country was steadily advancing. He next referred to the country in which it had pleased her Majesty to appoint him to high office; and when he considered that the country contained 200,000,000 of her Majesty's subjects, who were equally entitled to the protection of the laws and to the benefits of good government with the people of this country, he could only say that in any measures he should advocate he should look to the permanent interests and well-being of that country as he would to the interests and well-being of her Majesty's subjects in this country. He believed that good government and wise regulations would ultimately develop the vast and almost untold resources of India to an extent that would greatly add to the prosperity and welfare of this country, for the interests of both were, to an extent, identical. Again thanking the company for the good wishes they had expressed, he resumed his seat amid applause. The Mayor then proposed the health of the representatives of the borough, coupling with the toast the name of T. B. Horsfall, Esq. Mr. Horsfall, M.P., returned thanks for himself and his colleague, Mr. Ewart. His Worship then proposed the health of Sir John Bowring. Sir John Bowring made a long speech. He said that was not the time or place for him to defend the policy that he had adopted in China, for that defence would be made on a future occasion. All he knew was that in all the interests—large as they were—which had been committed to his care he had religiously endeavoured to protect them from all danger. As to his policy, he repeated, he would take another opportunity, in another place, of defending that. He then went on to compliment Mr. Wilson upon the duties he had undertaken, and the ability with which he was likely to perform them. The company separated shortly before eleven o'clock, having spent a most agreeable evening.—On Tuesday Mr. Wilson was present at a special meeting of the Cotton Supply Association at Manchester; and on the same day he received a deputation from Bradford on a kindred subject—the supply of wool from India.

AN IMPORTANT ENGINEERING OPERATION is now approaching completion in the Pyrenees. It consists in cutting a conduit beneath the Lac Bleu, for the purpose of carrying its waters to the Adour and the plains of Tarbes, Plaisance, Riscles, and Gers. The lake is at a height of upwards of 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and is in the midst of eternal snow; its surface is about 140 acres, and its depth nearly 500 feet.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

PERSIAN SERENADE, for the Pianoforte. Composed by E. SILAS. —"ADDIO" de Schubert, Mélodie Reverie, pour le Piano. —KRIEGER HEIMKER, Morceaux de Salon, pour Piano. Par POLYDORE DE VOS. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell.

There is much poetical feeling as well as musical beauty in M. Silas's "Persian Serenade." The composer gives us a key to the expression of the piece by telling us that it is suggested by the story of Kurroglou, a sort of Persian Robin Hood, famous for his courage, depredations, and minstrelsy. The music, alternately wild, impetuous, and tender, is appropriate and effective.

M. Vos's "Addio" is a well-known and beautiful melody of Schubert, transcribed and a little extended, so as to form an interesting pianoforte piece. "Kriegers Heimker" is founded on a short and striking theme of eight bars (a national German air, we believe), the repeated recurrence of which, after various digressions, has a happy effect. The whole piece is masterly.

"SWIFTER, FAR, THAN SUMMER'S FLIGHT." Song. The Poetry by SHELLEY, the Music by J. W. DAVISON. —"O, TELL ME, SHALL MY LOVE BE MINE." Song. Written by JOHN ELLISON, composed by HENRY SMART —RIZZIO. A Dramatic Ballad. By H. S. K. and WALTER MAYNARD. Cramer and Co.

"Swifter, far, than summer's flight" is a reprint of one of Mr. Davison's "Vocal Illustrations of Shelley." It is a very striking composition, remarkable for the power with which it expresses the gloomy thoughts of the poet. The undefined character of the key gives a mysterious wildness to the strain; and the burst of fierce despair at the words, "Seal them without a tear," is an inspiration not unworthy of Beethoven.

Mr. Henry Smart stands in the first rank of English musicians, and is pre-eminent in every branch of his art. Among his many beautiful songs, none is finer than that of which we have given the title. It is in the pure, classical style of an elder day, and deserves to be classed with the charming canzonets of Haydn.

"Rizzio" is misnamed a ballad: it is a cantata, or dramatic scene, in which the murder of Queen Mary's unhappy favourite is told with great power. A strong effect could be given to it in public by one of our great dramatic singers. The poem, however, is liable to what we think a serious objection. It assumes a guilty intimacy between Mary and her domestic, of which there is no evidence whatever. The poor Queen's memory is sufficiently burdened already without this gratuitous addition to the load of folly, if not of crime, which has been laid upon her name.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A COUNTY COURT.—The following "scene" is reported to have taken place at the Bow County Court on Saturday last, arising out of a judgment summons in the case of "Sorrell v. Bishop," Serjeant Storks being the Judge. The plaintiff was a clothier, in High-street, Bow, who had recovered £4 13s. 6d. for goods supplied to the defendant, an examiner in the West India Docks. Defendant did not appear. Mr. Dillon Webb, of Carey-street, for the plaintiff, asked for the commitment of the defendant to prison. The Judge: It is an abominable system, this system of imprisonment for debt. I hold the system to be dishonourable; and it is fast becoming a penal punishment. It is attaching a criminal punishment to the non-performance of a civil contract. Imprisonment for debt is a great thing for the profit of the agent, who holds the liberty of the subject in one hand and asks for the money with the other. I have a great objection to sending a British subject to gaol. The Legislature had almost abolished imprisonment for debt; but they are a cowardly Legislature—a cowardly lot, and they have not done it. The bill was introduced hurly-burly in the House of Parliament.—Mr. Webb: Your Honour has already intimated that you will not commit unless fraud is shown. I can show fraud in this case.—His Honour: I have laid down no rule. I say I am opposed to imprisonment for debt; it leads to no good whatever.—Mr. Webb: Your Honour is simply a County Court Judge, and must administer the law as you find it. You cannot exercise legislative functions.—His Honour: That is an easy mode of logic.—Mr. Webb: Until the question is decided by the Legislature your Honour is bound to commit in certain cases.—His Honour: That is begging the question. I believe, from the marginal note to the section of the Act of Parliament, that it was the intention of the Legislature to do away with imprisonment for debt. It has been done away with in the superior courts, and why not be done away with in the petty courts of law?—After a very animated and somewhat personal discussion between the Judge and the solicitor, the latter gentleman said: This defendant has the means of paying, but will not pay. The intention of the Legislature will become inoperative if the plaintiff has not some remedy against his debtor.—His Honour: It will become inoperative as far as the exercise of the power of committing goes. In two or three cases I have already refused to commit, and you can go to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus.—The plaintiff was then examined, and stated that the demand was for £4 13s. 6d., for clothes supplied to defendant, who had a salary of £130 a year.—Mr. Webb: As the law now stands you are bound to administer it. Defendant was ordered to pay this debt by instalments, and three times have judgment summonses been taken out, and when orders for commitment have been made the arrears have been paid up.—His Honour: Imprisonment for debt is against the spirit of the age. You can go to the Court above. I have a great responsibility thrown on me.—Mr. Webb: The responsibility is thrown on you to commit this person to prison. He has means of payment, and you are bound to commit.—His Honour: Then you can apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus, and I will make a special return to it.—Mr. Yearlar, an officer of the court, proved defendant was in the habit of getting drunk nearly every night.—Judge: What have I to do with his habits? The power of arrest ought not to exist in the age in which we live. If done away with it would affect the business of this court.—Mr. Webb: Yes, when people found they need not pay they would soon get into debt (Laughter).—His Honour: The Legislature have spoken with great authority on the subject. Am I to commit because the man is in the habit of getting drunk? (Laughter).—Mr. Webb: Your Honour refused on the last court day to commit any person, and there are to-day sixty judgment summonses to be heard.—His Honour: I will get rid of the sixty persons on the same principle at once, if you like. I shall not commit.—Mr. Webb: I should advise the tradesmen in this district to be careful in giving trust.—His Honour: Let the creditors take care of themselves.—Mr. Webb applied for the return of the hearing fees; but his Honour said that was "rather sharp," and refused to make any order.—In another case the plaintiff said: If your Honour does not commit to prison, what is the utility of coming here?—His Honour: No utility at all; I do not mean to send people to prison any more.—Plaintiff: What will become of my money?—His Honour: You will probably never have it.—Plaintiff: Do you call that justice?—His Honour: I have laid down a general principle, and I am that principle (loud laughter). The Legislature has taken away the power of imprisoning for debt.—In a third case his Honour again refused to commit, and plaintiff exclaimed: How shall I get my money? What shall I do?—His Honour: Go without (Laughter). The gavel is not going to have defendant's carcase.—In no case was an order for commitment made.

THE PEIHO.—The province of the Pei-chi-li, situated on the extensive bay of that name, to the south of the great wall, has been increased during the last few years by a portion of Manchourie. Its length is now about 500 kilometres (five eighths of a mile each), and its breadth 350. The name it bears may be translated by the words "Province of the Northern Court." It is divided into eleven departments, subdivided into arrondissements and districts. The roads, the fortifications, and the defences in this province are kept in good condition, which is explained by the fact that it contains Pekin, the capital of the empire. The province is traversed by a large navigable river, the now celebrated Peiho. This river rises in the Khingtan mountains, crosses Mongolia, enters the province of Pei-chi-li, where it divides itself into two branches, which fall into the gulf above named at about eighty kilometres one from the other. The principle branch is the Peiho—the other arm is little known, and only stands in the charts of the Chinese pilots. The Peiho passes within twenty-four kilometres of Pekin, and at the part of it nearest to the capital is built the fort Tientsin. From that fort to the town of Tien-Tsin, a distance of thirty-six kilometres, the communication is by a canal, having only a depth of about five feet. Long flat-bottomed junks are used on it, which are drawn by oxen along a towing-path, similar to the mode adopted in Europe. From Tien-Tsin to the mouth of the river the Peiho becomes deeper, and it may be remembered that at the time of the expedition under the command of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, first-class gun-boats were able to ascend as far as that town; but corvettes and even steam-boats were compelled to remain outside the point of Taku, in the Bay of Pei-chi-li. The other arm, called Ki-Tohéou-yunshé, is situated more to the north. Corvettes and steam advice-boats can ascend it as far as the town of Nin-ho-fou, but beyond that place the river becomes wider but shallower, and can only be navigated on a kind of raft. This route is less direct and more difficult for arriving at the capital than that by Tien-Tsin on the Peiho branch, but the latter is considered by the Court of Pekin as a strategical road, which is interdicted to foreigners.—*Moniteur de la Flotte*.

An old rag-gatherer of Paris who, from his joyous humour, and from his always singing, bore the nickname of Father Tralala, was found dead a few days ago in his lodgings, a wretched garret in a house in the Rue Beauregard. In his garret there was not a single article of furniture, but it contained a considerable quantity of old bones, rags, broken glass, and other objects. In some places they were piled up as high as the ceiling. Mice had begun gnawing his body.



SCENE OF THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY PICKERING AND STERN, MOOR-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.

ON the morning of Tuesday week, as recorded in our last week's impression, an explosion, causing great loss of life and property, took place on the premises of Messrs. Pursall and Phillips, percussion-cap manufacturers, in Whittall-street, St. Mary's-square, Birmingham. We give an Engraving of the scene of the disaster. The whole of the back portion of the premises is completely destroyed, portions of the roof and walls having been carried by the force of the explosion to a considerable distance.

Immediately after the explosion it was discovered that the remains of the buildings were in flames, but the engines of the various fire-offices were soon on the spot, and the firemen, having obtained a plentiful supply of water, soon extinguished the flames. At the time of the occurrence it is supposed that there were between sixty and seventy persons on the premises, mostly females. Seventeen persons were extricated from the ruins alive shortly after the catastrophe, the whole of whom were taken to the General Hospital, where they received immediate attention. Eight were so slightly injured as to be enabled to leave, but nine cases were more serious: one died shortly after admission; three are very serious, and the other five are badly injured.

About twenty persons, most of them girls, have fallen victims to this terrible disaster. The inquiry into the circumstances of the explosion was opened on Friday week. After the examination of Mr. William Pursall, one of the partners in the firm of Pursall, Phillips, and Co., it was adjourned till the following Friday (yesterday). Dinah Peel, the poor woman as to whose condition most apprehension was felt, died at the General Hospital at half-past five on Friday afternoon. Cantrill, the man who was trepanned, is doing well, and, with the others, will in all probability recover. Fourteen of those who perished by the sad occurrence were buried in St. Mary's Churchyard on Sunday afternoon.

One result of this catastrophe will no doubt be the compulsory removal of all such manufactories outside the town of Birmingham. This is the third explosion which has occurred during the last three months in that town.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BREAKWATER AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER TYNE.

THIS great work, now in course of erection, has been commenced, on the north, from the east side of "Priors Haven," which is situated just below the picturesque ruins of Tynemouth Priory, and, on the south, from the Herd Sands, where, owing to the difficulty of entering this harbour in certain conditions of the weather, hundreds of ships have been lost and much valuable life destroyed. Another point of danger is the black-looking rocks shown in the Engraving, called the "Black Middens." Here the width of safe-water is very narrow, and ships are often dashed across the "bar" upon these rocks: sometimes several vessels have foundered here in a single storm, and for want of a safe shelter along this coast the shore has been for miles strewn with wrecks.

During the last few years harbours have been made at Wentworth and Hartlepool, and the mouth of the Wear, at Sunderland, has been much improved; yet, notwithstanding the vast increase of the trade of the Tyne, the large revenue derived from it, and the evident need of change, it has until within a comparatively recent date been neglected; and this seems the more surprising when we consider the increased size and greater number of the vessels which sail in this direction, and that during the last quarter of a century large docks have been made at Yarrow and on the opposite side of the river, near North Shields, where steam and other ships of considerable burden are loaded, by means of powerful machinery, with coals brought by railway from the surrounding collieries, and that during the same time manufactories, many of them of great extent, have lined each side of the river from Shields to some distance west of Newcastle; and each year the resources of this important district become more and more developed, and render a safe harbour a greater necessity.

It is a fine sight to stand on the ancient spot from which the Sketch is taken and see the hands and intelligence of men battling with the elements, and note the massive stonework marching into the sea in defiance of waves and storms. Long before the Roman occupation of England it is believed that this part was much

resorted to in search of the valuable minerals which abound in the neighbourhood, and the works of the Romans are to be met with in all directions. In comparatively more recent days the Danes and Northmen were frequent, and not very welcome, visitors; and it is said that the vessels which were used on the Tyne for the conveyance of coal from the dépôts of the collieries to the ships before the introduction of railways were made on the model of the Danish ships. Before the erection of the Priory, now in ruins, which forms such a prominent feature on this part of the coast, a more humble and older building stood on this rock, where a rude beacon-light served as a guide to the mariner who, without chart or compass, ventured to navigate this coast.

About the date of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the general introduction of "sea coal" into the metropolis added materially to the business of this port, but the danger of the trade was great; the ships were small and of ill-construction, and the signal-lights of the coast quite insufficient; indeed, even so late as the commencement of the present century it required very great exertions to cause the erection of lighthouses, &c., on points of danger. Great improvements have been made in this respect, and the lights now in use contrast as much with the beacons of the old monks as do the iron steam-ships and fast sailing-vessels which throng the sea in this direction with the ships then in use.

There is a plan of Tynemouth Priory and Haven of the date of Queen Elizabeth's reign, which shows the great encroachment of the water upon the rocks here, and which, by widening the dangerous part of the channel, has been injurious to the river. This will be in a great measure remedied by the works in hand; and a reference to the Engraving will show that, when the breakwater is brought into proper connection from the north and south, a harbour of easy access, and perfectly safe, will be very valuable at this important point for the reception of an immense number of ships of the largest burden. But this will be the labour of several years. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the works are proceeding steadily and surely.

This, when done, will also be an important means of strengthening the defences of this part of the coast; but, in the meanwhile, we

are glad to learn that orders have been given for the increase of the strength of the batteries at the mouth of the Tyne. While thinking of the necessity for such measures, it is both pleasant and encouraging to take a glance at the busy scenes of industry which are to be seen in all directions;—the regiment of strong and skilful hands at Stevenson's, Hawkes's, Armstrong's, and others, the huge stores of coal and iron dug daily by thousands of miners, the ship-building and crowded port, and the whirl of steam-engines which seldom rest.

CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK.

WE give, from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," a few brief particulars of the early portion of Captain M'Clintock's professional career. An account of the last and crowning deed of his life has already been given in this Journal, as narrated in terms of simple yet touching eloquence by himself.

"Francis Leopold M'Clintock is second son of the late Henry M'Clintock, Esq., formerly in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, Collector of Dundalk, by Elizabeth Mellisina, daughter of the late Venerable Geo. Fleury, D.D., Archdeacon of Waterford; first cousin of Commander W. B. M'Clintock Bunbury, R.N.; and brother-in-law of the late Captain Chas. Henry Paget, R.N. This officer entered the Navy in 1831; passed his examination on the 23rd of October, 1838; and, after having been for several years employed as mate in the *Excellent* gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth, Captain Sir Thos. Hastings, and *Gorgon* steamer, commanded on the south-east coast of America by Captain Chas. Hotham, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 29th of July, 1845. Being appointed, on the 16th of August following, to the *Frolic*, 16, Captain Cospatrik Baillie Hamilton, he continued to serve in that vessel in the Pacific until 1847, in the course of which year he returned home and was paid off."

FIRST INTERVIEW OF CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK WITH THE ESQUIMAUX AT CAPE VICTORIA, BOOTHIA FELIX.

THE first clue to the fate of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* was gleaned by Captain M'Clintock in the early spring of 1859. The gallant little *Fox* had been compelled to winter in Bellot Channel after persevering though ineffectual attempts to force her way from Regent's Inlet into that western sea which washes King William's Island. Hardly had the long darkness of an Arctic winter passed away and the sun again risen above the horizon when, in spite of a fearful temperature of 71 degrees below freezing point, Captain M'Clintock, accompanied by Mr. Petersen, a Danish gentleman already famous in Arctic annals, quitted the *Fox* with a light sledge drawn by dogs to proceed southward towards the magnetic pole, on Boothia Felix. The object was a double one—first, to place a dépôt of provisions in advance for the use of the sledge parties, which it was intended to push out at a later season in quest of Franklin's ships; and, secondly, Captain M'Clintock hoped to meet some of the natives, and glean from them through Mr. Petersen, who speaks Esquimaux thoroughly, some information of the fate of his lost countrymen.

On February the 28th Captain M'Clintock, Petersen, and the sledge-driver, Alexander Thompson, reached a spot named Cape Victoria, on the west side of Boothia Felix, and some miles southward of the magnetic pole. Here they succeeded in meeting some natives. The poor creatures were at first very much alarmed, but became reassured by the kindness and conciliatory manners of Mr. Petersen. The fact of their having plenty of wood for sledges in their possession convinced the gallant Captain that they knew something of the ships he was in search of, and directly their confidence was gained the Esquimaux told all they knew. That many years previously a ship had been crushed by the ice off the northern point of a great island which agreed with the position of our King William's Island. That all her people had landed in safety and gone away to the Great Fish River, and there died of starvation. The wood that had attracted Captain M'Clintock's attention they had procured, according to their account, from a boat which the "starving white men" had left near the mouth of the Great River.

Such their tale. It explained in a measure how a party of Europeans had reached Montreal Island, at the entrance of the Great Fish River, as reported by Mr. Andersen, after his journey down that stream in 1855; and it accounted at any rate for one of the two missing ships. We can, therefore, appreciate the anxiety with which the gallant leader of the little band on board the *Fox* hastened back to his craft, and dispatched



F. L. M'CLINTOCK, CAPTAIN R.N., COMMANDER OF THE FINAL EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

his sledge parties on a search which subsequently proved so perfectly successful in clearing up the mystery that for fourteen years had hung over the fate of Franklin's expedition.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

"WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE POPE?"

GENOA.

If some solution does not speedily supervene to the Italian difficulty it is by no means improbable that much of the interest now attaching to the peninsula will evaporate through sheer weariness and delay. At the present moment, seen as the events are by us of the outer world, uninspired by the whisperings of great diplomatists, the game possesses far more intricacy than interest. Complications there are in abundance; but at the same time a great want of sterling purpose, or even energetic action, in all the performances of the drama. The real reason of all the hesitation we now witness is, that every one is waiting for the decrees of the French Emperor, and he, with the dalliance so natural to those whose power is magnified by the very uncertainty of its exercise, delays to pronounce.

If men canvass and scrutinise every phrase employed by Victor Emmanuel in his replies to the deputations, all the eagerness is lost in the greater anxiety to know how far Louis Napoleon has concurred in the sentiments so announced. While, therefore, the Italians are proclaiming that they are a nation, and that they admit "neither Russians, nor Spaniards, nor Austrians to sway their destinies," as the *Monitore Toscano* very pompously proclaimed, never, in reality, was Italy less Italian, never less independent, never more subject to the will and domination of a "stranger."

Miss Edgeworth, I believe, in her *Essay on Irish Bulls*, tells a story of a certain Irish Peer who desired, while travelling abroad, to conceal his nationality, and in consequence directed his servant, who chanced to be a negro, to say that his master was a Frenchman. The African obeyed the command implicitly, but, in an over effort of zeal to confirm the assertion, added also, "And me, too, a Frenchman!" Now, there is an incident in the Italian question that bears a most absurd resemblance to the negro's conduct. The Duchies, strong in

the declaration of being deserted by their former rulers, loudly protesting that they were left to all the hazards and perils of anarchy, possessed a considerable claim to a choice as to their future. They could fairly say, "Our Princes have fled, they quitted us without one precaution for the future, they named no regency, they appointed no viceroys. Who can make it matter of reproach to us if we take measures for our own safety?" Such was the condition of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, and such the appeal they addressed to Europe, when suddenly the Legations, taking up the cry, revolted, and, with all the malapropos of the black servant, assumed to class themselves in a category to which they had no just claim. Bologna was as much the Pope's as ever: her rulers had not fled. His Holiness was still at the Vatican when that city declared that she cast in her lot with the Duchies.

What were, therefore, the common precautions of prudent men in the Duchies became rebellion in the Legations. None could pretend there that the protective care of Government was withdrawn, that the vessel of the State was left without a pilot. They had not the plausible plea—and very plausible it is—that princes who abdicate duties are apt to forfeit rights. The Bolognese were rebels, pure and simple; and this very element of rebellion it is which now contributes to the Italian question its gravest difficulty and greatest embarrassment.

To permit Victor Emmanuel to absorb the Ducal States might very possibly not square with the policy of the Tuileries. There are various reasons why a strong kingdom of Upper Italy might be deemed a "mistake"; still, if it were once clear that the annexation was the undoubted choice of the people—that a vast majority willed and desired it—there is abundant reason to believe that the Emperor of the French would not set himself against such a manifestation. A great "case" might easily (if needed) be made for the peoples of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. An able State paper in the *Moniteur* would, in all the dispassionate equity for which its columns are remarkable, point out how fairly they had entitled themselves to all the consideration due to order, loyalty, and moderation. It is not very difficult to imagine the whole tone and tenor of such an article, spiced and savoured with the usual allusions to French generosity and singleheartedness, and those half-mystical flatteries to the distantly-looming intentions of the "great man who now rules Europe." The unlucky element of the Legations has, however, spoiled all this policy. Like the admission of a blackleg into a club, the society must be dissolved to get rid of him. It is perfectly clear that the Emperor neither can nor will dismember the States of the Church. He knows all the disadvantages that would accrue to his policy should the Pope lean upon Austria in preference to France. Massimo d'Azeglio may therefore write as eloquently as he will; he may exhort, cheer, and encourage as he may; he may tell the Legations that they are Italians of the same blood, lineage, and language as their brethren on the Po or the Arno; that their claims are as just, and their rights as indefeasible; still is it written in the heart of the Emperor—"The Pope shall not lose a city, nor a town, not a foot of his territory shall be given to the stranger."

There, then, in one word, is the great Italian difficulty. So long as the question was the introduction of just and necessary reforms—"changes in conformity with the spirit of our age," such, I believe, is the appropriate phrase—it was easy enough to deal with the Pope. A Government like the Roman could entertain anything, promise anything, and yet do nothing—a perfect Court of Chancery in State policy. It could keep a case in litigation for years and years, and yet never arrive at a judgment. Not so, however, would be the issue if it were a question of dismemberment. The Papal conscience would revolt at the bare idea of transmitting a lessened inheritance; and perhaps, of all those who have occupied the throne of St. Peter, there never lived one more obstinately and resolutely determined on this point than Pius IX.

Nor is it the policy of France that he should cede, supported as the Pope is by French bayonets at Rome. The stronger and more powerful his spiritual supremacy the better; and that spiritual supremacy is unquestionably inextricably mixed up with his temporal sway.

While, therefore, the correspondents of your daily and weekly journals amuse you with the crumbs that fall from the rich men's tables at Biarritz or Zurich, or gravely assure you how the King of Belgium has hit upon the one possible compromise, believe me when I tell you that the solution is no nearer than ever, and that the obstacle to all settlement of the Italian difficulty lies in the query, What is to be done with the Pope? If it were the habit of your Journal to devote a column to curious problems, the ingenuity of your readers could not be more usefully taxed than by asking them to furnish a reply to this knotty question.



CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE ESQUIMAUX AT CAPE VICTORIA, BOOTHIA FELIX.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION.

TUSCANY, BY A TUSCAN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

FLORENCE, Sept. 21.

In your Number of Saturday, the 17th inst., you have published a correspondence from Florence which to us Italians on the spot reads in such a manner that we regret your world-wide paper should not possess as correspondent a person better versed in Italian matters, and better informed as to our acts and opinions.

Allow me to tell you that the second son of the ex-Grand Duke—namely, the Archduke Charles—went on the morning of the 27th of August, the memorable day of our new-born liberties, to the fortress of Belvedere, summoned the officers before him, and opened a letter deposited there by the Commander-in-Chief of our army, which was only to be unsealed in cases of great emergency. The letter contained a detailed account of how Florence was to be occupied under the pressure of rebellion, and how the artillery was to be used. Upon the Archduke having finished reading it, he inquired of the officers how many shells and canisters they could dispose of, and intimated that he expected them to do their duty; upon which one of the officers quietly observed, "That both officers and men were determined not to fire upon their brethren under the present crisis; the feelings which agitated the masses they all concurring in for the welfare and independence of their mother-country." The Archduke then felt his position, and, with tears in his eyes, replied, "This, then, implies that I am your prisoner?" "Not so, your Highness," the officers replied; "but our guest, whose life we shall defend if needed, as all the Grand Ducal family. But we cannot slay our fellow-citizens for merely wishing to join Piedmont and fight the battles of our common cause."

This is the plain truth. Our wish, indeed, of joining Piedmont, and fighting the eternal enemy of our country, was as deeply-rooted and unanimous a feeling as ever a people could give utterance to, and we fully proved it by offering spontaneously 18,000 volunteers to the army here, and 4000 or 5000 to Piedmont, 1500 of which served under Garibaldi.

These things we know to be a fact, but strangers are very often badly informed on these subjects by individuals who are themselves not Italians or Tuscans.

There was no duplicity used on our part in the revolution—all came off in the most natural and straightforward course. The Grand Duke had proved himself a traitor in 1848 and 1849, and from that time had acted as an Austrian satrap. He had revoked the Constitution he had pledged to respect, and had called in the Austrians.

We did not of us act with duplicity, but frankly declared ourselves what we were—"Italians"—and as such wished to join our efforts against Austria and fight the battles of our country. We said, "Give us your son and a Constitution, and your dynasty is safe on our throne." But the Grand Duke, although he proffered every possible concession if allowed to remain at the helm of the State, rather fled, and left Tuscany without a Government when he heard that his abdication was a *sine qua non* condition.

Believe me, Sir, there never was a more generous people, nor a more headstrong and unwise ruler. He left us, hoping soon to return at the head of an Austrian army. Yet, first, he tried his best to act with the greatest duplicity—offering constitution, national colours, war with Austria, &c., to the officers who apprised him that the army could not be relied upon unless these concessions were granted. I say he acted with duplicity, because he was not sincere when making this offer, for it was evidently only to gain time and with a distant view of victorious Austria, beneath whose vassalage he would again have placed us, as he had done before. But his duplicity could not succeed: we knew whom we had to deal with, and were not likely again to be duped.

A fortnight before the memorable 27th of April, on being asked by Mr. Scarlett, the British Minister resident here then, to write to him confidentially my views on the agitation which then prevailed, I addressed him a letter, saying, "That, in order to avert what might have been a sanguinary revolution and a great calamity to Tuscany, and save at the same time the dynasty, he was to persuade the Grand Duke to abdicate in favour of Ferdinand, his eldest son, who should immediately adopt the Piedmontese line of policy, grant a Constitution, and join in the fight against Austria." But Mr. Scarlett smiled at the idea of a revolution, and his influence was used in another sense, too late to find out his mistake. Mr. Scarlett's ideas were as Lord Normanby's. Neither knew the country they were in, except under a wrong point of view. They knew nothing of the intellectual portion of our community, no more than if they had been Chinese. Those who approached them were people who never meddled in politics, and who lived according to ideas and opinions of days gone by, and who were uninitiated in the feelings and aspirations of more recent times. This often happens to aristocratic diplomats, whose exclusiveness renders them strangers to all around, even forty years after they have lived in a place. Mr. Scarlett knew, indeed, some of us, but he believed our words the effect of sentimentalism, and that a wise man must reject them as generous illusions of good-hearted, but wrong-headed, people. Poor Mr. Scarlett! his ideas on this point must have undergone a great change since we parted.

As for Lord Normanby, let him speak out. Why does he scruple to do so? Surely a British Peer is at liberty to speak out when he likes. And his Lordship, not having shrunk from giving publicity to his opinions as regards Tuscany, would do well to make good his words by giving the world some proof of what he has most ungenerously thought fit only maliciously to insinuate. Piedmont has never interfered with us; why should it? The ambition imputed to Piedmont is our own ambition;—it is the ambition of every Italian. We want an Italian kingdom, and to obtain this end we gladly sacrifice our old autocracy, and are even satisfied that proud Florence, the cradle of modern civilisation, should forfeit its name of capital. As for duplicity, I repeat, no one but the Grand Duke acted with duplicity here. He held out promises, and would again have sworn to the Constitution—again have fought Austria—again afterwards to bind us head and foot with Croatian chains when the moment came, but the game could not be renewed—we knew what it meant. What we fairly could offer we offered, and could not do more.

Let his Lordship speak out. His task will be difficult, however; and I am certain we shall not hear of him again. What I have here stated is the plain truth.

Florence and Tuscany are tranquil; no gloom hangs over us; we all breathe more freely; the people are well employed; delinquents of every kind have diminished in a most extraordinary manner; and business continues much the same, with scarcely any difference. We wait our time most stoically; and, if we fail, we shall do so with full honour and unflinching heroism.

I do not flatter myself that you will allow a place in your columns to my long letter, nor can I reasonably expect it, yet I am glad I have written it, for, I believe, I am presuming that at least one Englishman will read it.

Our hope is in Napoleon III. and in the sympathies of England; and the articles of the *Moniteur* are enigmas which we decipher in our way, and in spite of them remain firm to our principle of annexation, come what may.

SEBASTIANO FENZI, Deputy to the Tuscan Assembly.

THE LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP "HERON."—The following is a narrative, furnished to the Board of Trade by Mr. Thomas Blackie, of the barque *Iriza*, of Liverpool, relative to his falling in with and saving Captain Truscott and twenty-four others, part of the officers and crew of her Majesty's late sloop *Heron*.—"On the 9th of May last, when in lat. 50° N. and long. 14° 55' W., the weather at the same time settling down after a perfect hurricane, wind at the time S.W., at 1 p.m. saw a boat full of men right astern of us, some of them perfectly naked. I ordered the ship to be laid to. On the boat rowing up alongside, and inquiring who they were, found that her Majesty's sloop *Heron* had foundered, and that the boat's crew consisted of Captain Truscott, the gunner and boatswain, and part of the petty officers and seamen of the said sloop. Got them all on board. Captain Truscott stated they had been eight hours in the boat without food or water, the thermometer standing at this time 90 in the shade. Their first cry was, 'Give us water; our tongues are parched!' Captain Truscott, the gunner, and the boatswain were shown down to my cabin; the seamen were accommodated in the fore-cabin; all those that were naked and requiring clothes were provided from my stock; every restorative and refreshment were administered to them that the ship afforded. Captain Truscott, being anxious to ascertain if there were any other survivors, requested me to go back to the bearings where the *Heron* had foundered, in the hope of saving some more of the crew. I immediately complied therewith. Steering S.W. and W.S.W., the same day, at eight p.m., as I was going up out of my cabin, I fancied I heard a voice calling for help. I immediately ordered and assisted to lower the quarter-boat. I sent five hands in her. They pulled round and round the ship at a distance of about 700 yards. I kept the ship's bell striking. A truly awful silence prevailed fore and aft, the survivors looking at each other with looks not to be described. It was the death knell of their shipmates. This was continued for two hours. The boat's crew, not finding any person, returned to the ship at ten p.m. I remained about the spot until noon of the following day. Finding our search fruitless, I then bore up on our course for Sierra Leone, where we arrived on the 16th, at 3.30 p.m."

MISS MARTINEAU ON COOKERY.—What is to be done? for cooking does not come by nature, nor even ordering a table by observation. The art must be learned, like other arts, by proper instruction. We want, and we must have, schools of domestic management now that every home is not such a school. Mothers can at least teach their daughters to know one sort of meat from another, and one joint from another, and, in a rougher or more thorough way, what to order in the every-day way and for guests. Thus much, then, every girl should know, from childhood upwards. A little practice of observation in the markets would soon teach a willing learner to distinguish prime articles from inferior kinds, and to know what fish, flesh, fowl, and fruits are in season every month in the year. We have seen ladies buying pork under a sweltering summer sun, and inquiring for geese in January and July, and taking up with skinny rabbits in May, and letting the season of mackerel, herrings, salmon, and all manner of fish pass over unused.—*Once a Week.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. T. M., F. F., and others.—"BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION."—The customary meeting of the society, we hear, will not be held this season. But, as the amateurs of Cambridge, Gown and Town, have expressed a wish that the next assemblage should be on the banks of the Cam, and as many circumstances conspire to render that locality an eligible one for the purpose, it may be looked upon as settled that a great gathering will take place at Cambridge during the summer of next year.

AROUS.—Nothing farther has been ascertained regarding the proposed tourney at Reading, and we know too little of chess feeling in that quarter to form any opinion as to whether the wishes of the projectors will be realised. Perhaps the best course for those who are anxious on the subject is to apply to Mr. Hodges, secretary of the Reading Chess Club, Queen-square, Reading, Berks.

D. T. F.—Your problem is well designed, but faulty in construction. Mate can be effected in three different ways.

H. B., Halifax.—By an announcement recently issued we find the Huddersfield Chess Club began its meetings for the winter season at the Imperial Hotel on the 6th inst., and will continue to assemble for play every Thursday evening at seven o'clock. By applying to the secretary, Mr. John Watkinson, you may, therefore, attain the object you have in view.

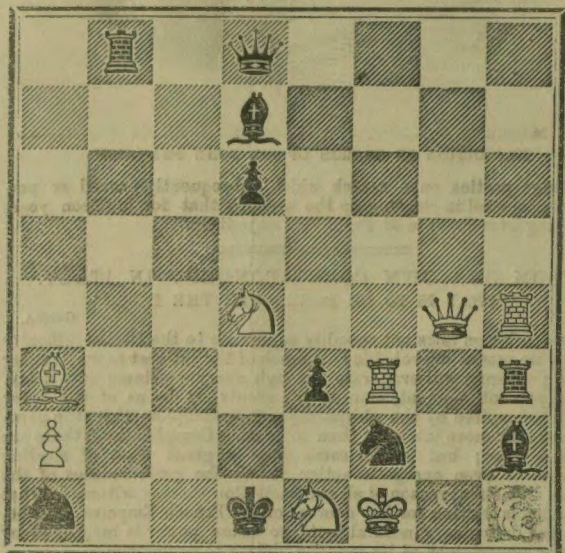
GAMBLER.—We have no faith in the Evans' counter Gambit.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 815.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q 5th (ch) K to Q 2nd, or (a)
2. Kt to K B 6th (ch) K to K 3rd
3. Q tks K B P (ch) K takes Q
(If 3. K to K 2nd, then follows 4. Q to Q 7th. Mate.)

PROBLEM No. 816.

By G. M.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF DUNDEE AND ABERDEEN.

The match by letter between the amateurs of Dundee and Aberdeen has recently terminated, and, as will be seen from the record below, in favour of the former, who won both games.

NO. I.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Dundee.)	BLACK (Aberdeen.)	WHITE (Dundee.)	BLACK (Aberdeen.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Kt takes Kt (ch) P takes Kt	
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Kt to K R 4th P takes Q B	
3. K Kt to B 3rd	P to K 4th	17. B takes B P (ch) K takes B (a)	
4. B to Q B 4th	Q to K 2nd	18. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to K 3rd	
5. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd	19. Q to Kt 4th (ch) K to B 2nd (b)	
6. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	20. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to K 3rd (c)	
7. Q Kt takes P	B to Q Kt 5th	21. P takes Q B P Kt to Q 5th (d)	
8. Castles	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. R takes Kt B to Q B 2nd	
9. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q 3rd	23. Q to K B 5th (ch) K to B 2nd (e)	
10. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	24. R takes Q P (ch) B takes R	
11. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q R 4th	25. Q takes B (ch) K to Kt sq (f)	
12. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q sq	26. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Kt 2nd (g)	
13. B to Q B 5th	Q to Q Kt sq	27. Kt to K B 5th (ch) K to Kt 3rd	
14. Q R to Q sq	P to Q Kt 3rd	28. Q to Q 7th R to K Kt sq	

And Dundee announced mate by force in twelve moves.

(a) Instead of taking the Bishop, Black might have played either K to K 2nd or K to B sq, and it may be instructive to follow the probable consequences of those moves. Suppose, then, in the first place,

17. Kt to K B 5th (ch) K takes B (best)
In the second place,—
17. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) K takes B (best)
18. Kt takes R (ch) K to K 2nd (best)
19. Q to Kt 4th (ch) K takes Kt
20. Q to K 3rd P to K B 4th (best)
21. Q to K Kt 5th B to K Kt 4th

(b) Their best play. If, instead,
19. P takes P (ch) K to K B 2nd (best)
21. Q to K Kt 6th (ch) K to K 2nd

(c) If they had moved K to Kt or B sq, the following is the result:—
21. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) K to Kt 2nd (best)
22. R to Q 3rd P to K B 4th (best)
23. R to Kt 3rd P to K B 5th (best)
24. Kt takes K P, dis. ch, and wins easily

(d) Better to have played—21. B to Q B 2nd
(e) If, 23.
24. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) K to Kt 2nd (best)
25. Kt takes R (ch) K to Kt 2nd

(f) If, instead,
25. Kt to K B 5th Q to Q sq (best)
(g) If, 25.
27. Q takes B P (ch) K to Kt sq (best)

NO. II.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Aberdeen.)	BLACK (Dundee.)	WHITE (Aberdeen.)	BLACK (Dundee.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. P to Q 6th	K R to Q Kt sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	26. P to Kt 5th	K to K B 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	27. Kt to Q 7th	K R to K sq
4. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	28. Kt to K 5th	Q B to K 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	29. K R to K B 3rd	Q to K 5th
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	30. Q takes Q	P takes Q
7. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th	31. K R to K 3rd	B to Q 4th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	32. K to Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq
9. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	33. P to Q R 4th	K to B sq
10. Castles	B to K Kt 5th	34. Q R to Q Kt sq	K to K 2nd
11. B to K 3rd	Castles	35. K R to Q sq	K to K 3rd
12. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th	36. K R to K B 3rd	Q R to Q 3rd
13. P to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 3rd	37. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q R to Q sq
14. Q Kt to B 3rd	P to K B 4th	38. K R to Q B 5th	R to Q Kt sq
15. P tks P (en pass.)	Q takes P	39. Q R to Q Kt 5th	R takes R
16. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Q Kt	40. R takes R	K to Q 3rd
17. P takes Kt	B to K sq	41. R to Q Kt 7th	R to Q R sq
18. P to K B 4th	Q to Q 3rd	42. K to B 2nd	B takes P
19. K to Kt 2nd	P to Q B 4th	43. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
20. P takes P	B takes P	44. R to Q Kt 4th	R to K sq
21. B takes B	Q takes B	45. K to K 3rd	R to K 3rd
22. Q to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd	46. P to K B 5th	R to K 4th
23. P to Q B 4th	B to K B 2nd	47. R to Q Kt 5th	K to Q 3rd
24. P to Q B 5th	Q to K B 3rd	48. K to B 4th	R takes R

And wins.

The Lyons journals state that in several workshops and manufacturing in that city the practice of paying workmen on Mondays instead of Saturdays has been introduced.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir George Grey has been reappointed Governor of the Cape Colony.

The great bell at Westminster Palace, like its predecessor, is cracked: the fracture took place last Saturday afternoon.

The statue of Wedgwood, intended as the "Potteries" memorial, is to be executed by Mr. E. Davis.

Two drinking-fountains of white marble are being fixed under the portico of the British Museum—one on each side of the doorway.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 886,967lb., a decrease of 4132lb., compared with the previous statement.

A pension of £70 a year has been given to Mr. Charles Duke Yonge, author of several Greek and Latin school-books, for literary services.

Sir John Dean Paul and Strahan, now under sentence in Woking Prison, will be released from confinement on the 23rd inst.

The health of Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, is re-established.

Robson, Redpath, and Seward (alias "Jim the Penman"), have arrived at their destination, the penal settlement, Western Australia.

It is said that three hundred horses are annually killed in Hanover for consumption by the eaters of horseflesh.

The Continental papers state that preparations are being made for an agricultural exhibition in St. Petersburg in September, 1860.

The Great North of Scotland Railway Company have commenced operations for laying down a double line of rails between Kittybrewster and Dyce.

"We learn from Rome," says the *Bulletin de Paris*, "that Prince Lucien Bonaparte is likely to obtain the archbishopric of Ravenna, vacant by the death of Monseigneur Falconieri."

A young man named Doyle, who was in charge of the Slynhead lights, disappeared last week, and grave suspicions are afloat as to his disappearance.

The King of Bavaria, in recognition of the services of the Messrs. Schlagintweit, has conferred upon those distinguished travellers titles of nobility.

A controversy is going on in the Portuguese newspapers about the propriety of erecting a statue to the poet Camoens, who, strange to say, has not a statue erected to him in Portugal.

An application has been made to the Board of Trade for joining the chief English and Irish ports by means of telegraphic wires, along which warning may be sent from town to town of approaching storms.

The Governors of Harrow School have fixed the 25th inst. as the latest day for receiving testimonials from candidates for the office of Head Master of that foundation.

There is some talk of establishing a newspaper on board the *Great Eastern*, not only for the entertainment of passengers, but also as a means of communicating instantly on her arrival all the news she brings.

A few days ago a cooper at Kierling, a village near Vienna, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having publicly found fault with the way in which the war was carried on in Italy.

The Inventory Circuit, opened by Lord Deas on Tuesday week, was a maiden one, there being no criminal cases. The usual complimentary distribution of white gloves took place.

A brilliant display of aurora borealis was witnessed at Jamaica between the hours of two and five on the morning of the 2nd of September. The same phenomenon was visible in many other parts of the West Indies.

The submarine cable which stretches from the Isle of Man (about two miles to the south of the Point of Ayr) to St. Bee's Head has been successfully relaid, and the communication is again complete.

From Hayti we learn that the daughter of President Geffard was killed by a gunshot, while seated in her father's chair, on the evening of the 3rd ult.

On Monday night an explosion of gas occurred in the Hebrew College, Cambridge-heath. The damage to property by the disaster has been considerable.

The prospectus has been issued of the East India Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £120,000, in £5 shares. The object is to send out steamers to navigate the inland rivers of India.

A new lighthouse is in course of erection near the India Arms in Northfleet Hope, by the conservators of the Thames, for the purpose of assisting the passage of the river at night.

A Spanish peasant of the name of Cambrayo died a few days back at Villaseca, near Rivaduro, at the advanced age of 106. He was, it is said, able to read without spectacles to the last.

Last Saturday Mr. John Epps, engineer, of the Old Kent-road, was superintending the sinking of a well in Skinner-street, when he fell down the aperture, a depth of seventy feet, having a crowbar in his hand. He fell on the pointed end, which entered his abdomen, and killed him.

On the 1st inst. were embarked at Liverpool, under the superintendence of the Hon. Wm. Field, on board the *Salvador*, for Cape Town, 223 persons. They comprise 96 farm and 56 domestic servants, besides some masons, joiners, and other tradesmen.

The engine of a parliamentary train from Leeds to London went off the line last Saturday near Little Eaton, in consequence of two of the wheels becoming detached from the axles. Happily, no one received the slightest injury.

The Government and Administration of Java and other possessions of the Dutch in the East Indies, for the year 1857, cost 65,856,12 florins, or £5,726,619 sterling; and, for 1858, 82,358,656 florins, or £7,161,62 sterling.

Last Saturday morning a considerable portion of the roof of a house occupied by Mr. Atherton, miller, Princess-street, Bolton, fell in with a loud crash. Mrs. Atherton and one of her younger daughters had a narrow escape, but fortunately no personal injury was sustained.

On Saturday last a feast given to all old people residing within a radius of two miles of Hylcombe Brook, Lancashire, numbering three hundred and thirty-six, whose ages reached three score and ten, took place there with much éclat.

A wine-grower, named St. Cyr, of Aulse (Rhône), was found suffocated in a wine-vat a few days back. He had entered it for the purpose of treading out the grapes, but, being overcome by the gas produced by fermentation, was unable to get out.

During the time that the French troops occupied the Italian peninsula, less than three months, there were more marriages contracted between Frenchmen and Italian women than had taken place between the latter and Austrians during the space of twenty years.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3705; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 2480. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 780; one students' evening, Wednesday, 137; total, 7102.

It appears from a statistical account published at Brescia that the thirty-seven hospitals of that town received after the battle of Solferino 32,916 wounded—viz., 17,345 French, 13,959 Italians, and 1612 Austrians; 26,038 have recovered, 1273 have died.

The remains of the ex-Rajah of Coorg were conveyed on Friday week to Kensal-green Cemetery. His body was deposited in a shell placed in a superb coffin of great value, and buried in unconsecrated ground, as he was never baptised.

The news from the fair of Nijni-Novgorod is unfavourable. The sellers are but few, whole caravans not having yet arrived, and that from Astrakhan with tea from China will not come at all, owing to the waters of the Volga being so low as to interrupt the navigation.

Mr. W. Digby Seymour, one of the members for Southampton, was entertained at a public dinner by his constituents on Thursday se'night. More than 800 persons sat down to a plain and substantial repast in Pratt's Riding School.

The construction of the Border Union Railway on the Hawick contract commenced on Tuesday week, on the south side of the hill, opposite Lynwood, where the ceremony of cutting the first turf was performed by Mrs. Richard Hodgson.

A young woman named Frost, of Limerick, has been arrested for throwing vitriol in the face of her lover, with whom she had quarrelled. The consequences were fearful, and the young man is lying in a very precarious state.

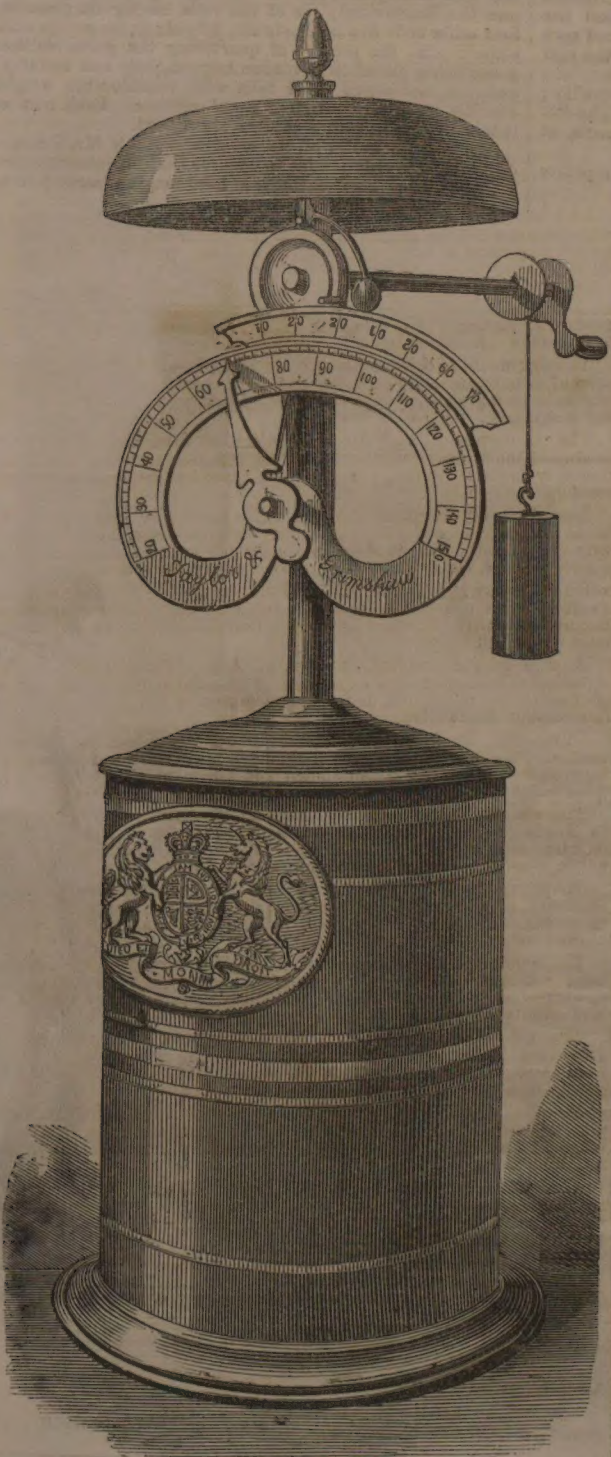
The anniversary of the settlement of the city of Boston, U. S.—Saturday, September 17—was marked this year by the inauguration of the statue of Daniel Webster. The memorial, which is the gift of the citizens to the commonwealth, stands in the east front of the State House.

The members of the Erith Congregational Church have presented the Rev. Charles Gilbert, their minister, with an elegant silver salver, as a token of regard and esteem during the period he has laboured among them, and also for his exertions in causing the erection of their new and beautiful building for Divine worship.



CUP WON BY THE YACHT "THOUGHT" AT THE FOLKESTONE REGATTA.

This handsome Cup was manufactured by Messrs. Sherwood and Barrett, of Birmingham, the design having been furnished by Mr. Charles Ashmore, of that town. The inscription on the cup is as follows:—"Presented by the Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company to F. O. Marshall, Esq., Owner of the Yacht *Thought*, Winner at the Cup Race at Folkestone Regatta, August 22, 1859."



TAYLOR AND GRIMSHAW'S PNEUMATIC FIRE-ALARM.

The Folkestone Regatta is now annually gaining increased reputation, and promises soon to be one of the most attractive on the southern coast. The advantages offered by the harbour and bay in a nautical point of view, and the interest taken in the annual matches by the distinguished residents in the neighbourhood, have made the regattas very successful. On the present occasion the races consisted of:—1. For Luggers; 2. Six-oared Galley Race; 3. Cup Race for Yachts; 4. Race for First-class Luggers; 5. For Four-oared Gallies; 6 and 7. For Punts. The several prizes amounted to nearly the value of £200. The proximity of the Shorncliffe Camp secured several military bands, and their performances added much to the pleasure of the day. The weather was remarkably fine, and great numbers thronged the beach and the fine promenade of the Lees, which is unequalled as a place from which to view such a sight as a regatta. Various rural sports were kept up during the day, which closed with a grand ball, attended by the élite of the district. The arrangements gave great satisfaction, and reflected credit on the stewards and committee.

THE PNEUMATIC FIRE-DETECTOR.

THIS ingenious piece of mechanism, patented by Messrs. Taylor and Grimshaw, of Southampton, consists of a small cylinder of thin metal to contain atmospheric air. Within it is a flexible diaphragm, made perfectly airtight by suitable packings. The expansion or contraction of the atmosphere contained in the cylinder causes the centre of the diaphragm to rise or fall in a vertical line, and so to give motion to a piston-rod transmitting motion through screw-gearing to a pointer which marks the temperature on a dial-plate. By a simple arrangement, when the pointer reaches any arranged position an alarm-bell is rung, or explosive matter discharged. If, for example, the instrument were placed in a ship's hold, and the temperature should be raised by spontaneous combustion or otherwise, the excess of heat is shown on a dial on deck or elsewhere, and proper measures may be resorted to. With some slight modification this instrument can be converted into a ventilator-governor, opening the ventilator when the heat becomes too great, and closing it on the temperature falling too low; it will serve also as a steam-gauge, and may be made perform many other useful offices.

LIGHTING-CHAMBER OF THE GREAT CLOCK, NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

THE great bell of Westminster has met with the fate of its predecessor. Just as the difficulties of the task of getting into working order the great clock, with its ponderous adjuncts—Big Ben, alias Great Stephen, and the four quarter-bells—had been overcome, and before the novelty of the sound of the great bell, "swinging slow with sullen roar," has died away, we are called on to record its ruin. On Saturday afternoon it was discovered that the bell was cracked, and a third attempt to provide a bell worthy of the Palace of Westminster will have to be made.

We take this opportunity of calling our readers' attention to one of the four lighting-chambers of the great clock, shown in our Engraving. This chamber is about 4 feet 6 inches from the dial-wall, and about 25 feet high. Our Sketch having been taken prior to the application of the gas-tubing on the wall opposite, the vast surface of the dial is consequently omitted, but may be described. Seven or eight rows of tubes are ranged one above the other, from which issue the jets, the whole being supplied by a large central pipe, fed from below, in the same way as the large devices at an illumination are fed or supplied. The bracket projecting from the wall supports the spindle which carries the hands of the dial on the outer surface. The diameter of the face of the clock is 24 feet, the length of each figure is 2 feet, and the space between minute and minute is 14 inches.

The face is richly covered with tracery, from the designs of Sir C. Barry. Many have thought it too full of ornament, but where so large a surface was to be exposed to the elements some method must be adopted to resist them, and it is questionable whether any better form could have been devised to obtain strength and yet not interfere with the clearness necessary to the pointing of the hands to the respective time.

To Messrs. Gardner, of the Strand, the glazing of the dials was intrusted, and a new patented glass was used in the room of the ordinary ground glass. This new material, which has the appearance of porcelain when viewed on the surface, is semi-transparent when held up to the light, and diffuses a more copious amount of light; it is, therefore, admirably adapted for the purpose in this instance. It will not so readily get soiled by the accumulation of dirt. Upwards of ten thousand pounds weight of this glass was used in the glazing of the four faces, owing to the difficulty of cutting the forms without fracture, so stubborn is the material used. The manner in which the glass was to be put into the frame was another difficulty to be overcome. It will readily be imagined that where so much light was required a vast amount of heat would be caused, and thus a great degree of expansion of the metal and glass used in the face of the clock would have to be accounted for. The ordinary mode of using putty was out of the question, as it would not yield when dry. It was, therefore, determined to make a bed of gutta percha, and an adhesive material, prepared with balsam, in the room of putty. We have been thus particular about this portion of the work because the public are really not aware of the difficulties which have to be overcome in the production of works of such magnitude.

TROTMAN'S ANCHORS.

WE give an illustration of Trotman's famous Anchors, with which exclusively the *Great Eastern* steam-ship is supplied. Their number, weight, and dimensions are as follow:—

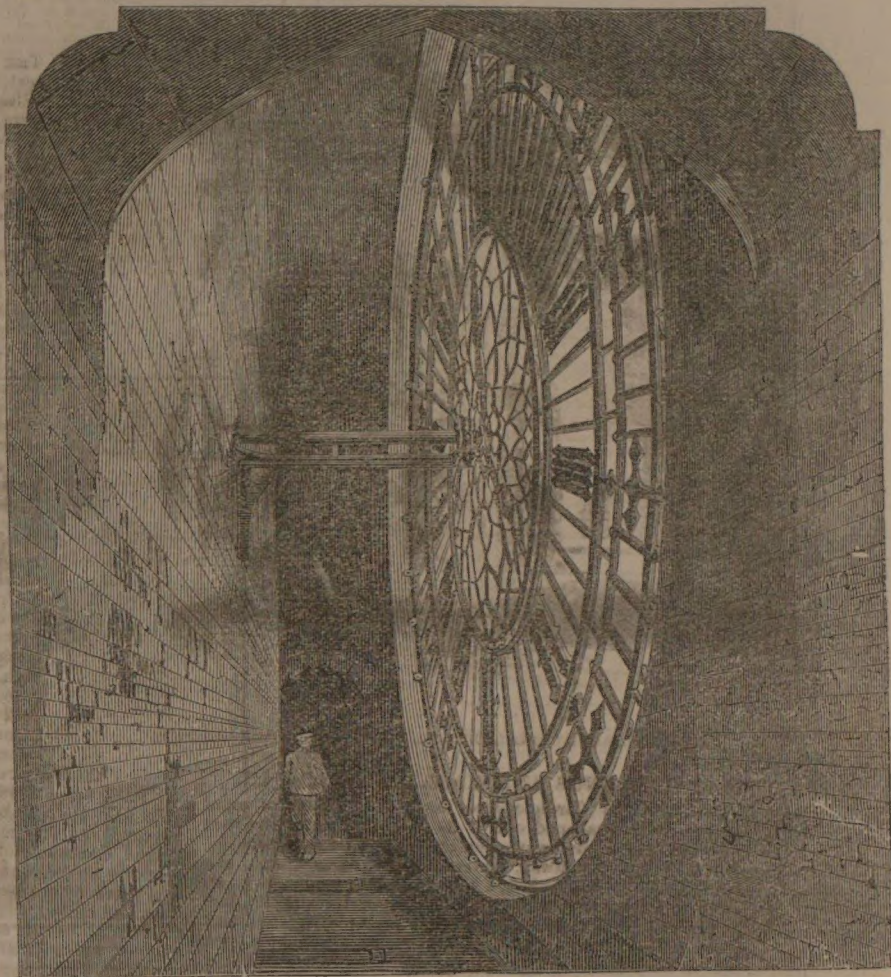
3 best bowers, 5½ tons each, ex stock	..	18 feet 6 in.
2 small bowers, 4 tons each,	16 feet.
2 stream anchors of 45 cwt.	13 feet 6 in.
4 kedges of 25 cwt.	11 feet 3 in.
8 boat anchors (various).		

Trotman's anchors are also used for her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*; the Imperial yachts of France, Russia, Austria, &c. Many foreign Governments have adopted them, as have the large shipping companies, such as the Peninsular and Oriental, Cunard's, Royal West India Mail, Austrian Lloyd's, and all first-class ships of the mercantile marine throughout the world.

The international jury at the Exhibition in Paris in 1855 awarded the first-class medal to this invention.

The Anchor Committee, nominated by the Admiralty "to determine the relative merits of different descriptions of anchors," officially reported, 1st of February, 1853, those of Mr. Trotman "to be superior to all others," and, at 23 per cent less weight, to possess greater holding powers than the established anchor of the Navy—a qualification asserted "to be of vast importance to the shipping interests, &c."

The arm or fluke of Trotman's anchor moves on an axis at the crown; and in this respect bears a similitude to that of Porter. The great peculiarity and merit of Trotman's anchor consist in the palms being chisel-pointed and set across the arm, thus presenting an acute angle to the shank or line of strain from the cable, the practical effect of which is an immediate grip, causing the lower arm or fluke to bite and deepen into the most stubborn ground; whereas in



LIGHTING-CHAMBER OF THE GREAT CLOCK AT WESTMINSTER PALACE.

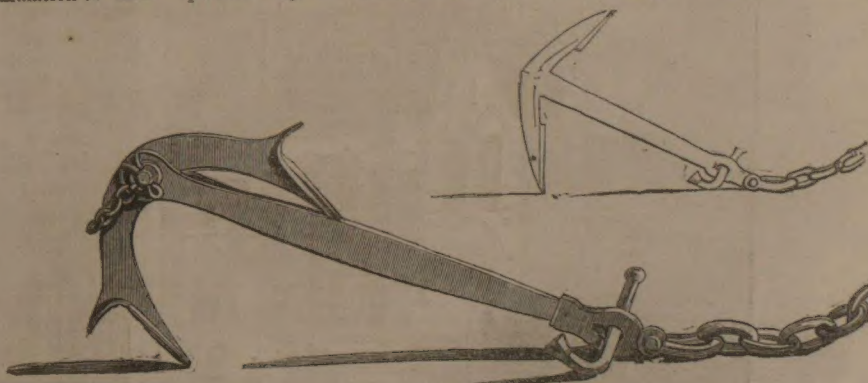
Porter's and every other anchor the palms assume the same angle as the arm, and its action is therefore rather that of a scraper, as compared to the ploughshare principle of Trotman's anchor.

The next important improvement effected by Mr. Trotman is the enlargement of the "horn" or back palm, so as to ensure certainty of action and efficiency under all circumstances. It may with justice be said this anchor, as a whole, is constructed on strictly mechanical principles, and possesses a combination of advantages and properties which belong to no other, such as vastly increased strength and holding powers, freedom from fouling or likelihood of being hooked by the cables of other ships in crowded anchorages, and from injuring ships' bottoms in shoal water, tidal harbours, or rivers; also increased efficiency at reduced weight, by which ships' bows are materially relieved, added to facility of transport to or from a ship, convenience of stowage, &c. Its elasticity of form enables it to sustain sudden strains or jerks at short stay-peaks or concussions when let go on a rocky bottom (by reason of the vibratory motion of the arms); while as is the strain of the cable so is the corresponding pressure of the upper arm on the shank, imparting increased penetration to the lower arm in the ground, or, in the words of a great practical authority, "the heavier the strain, the firmer it holds."

Our Engraving represents a contrast between one of Trotman's anchors and one of the ordinary description.

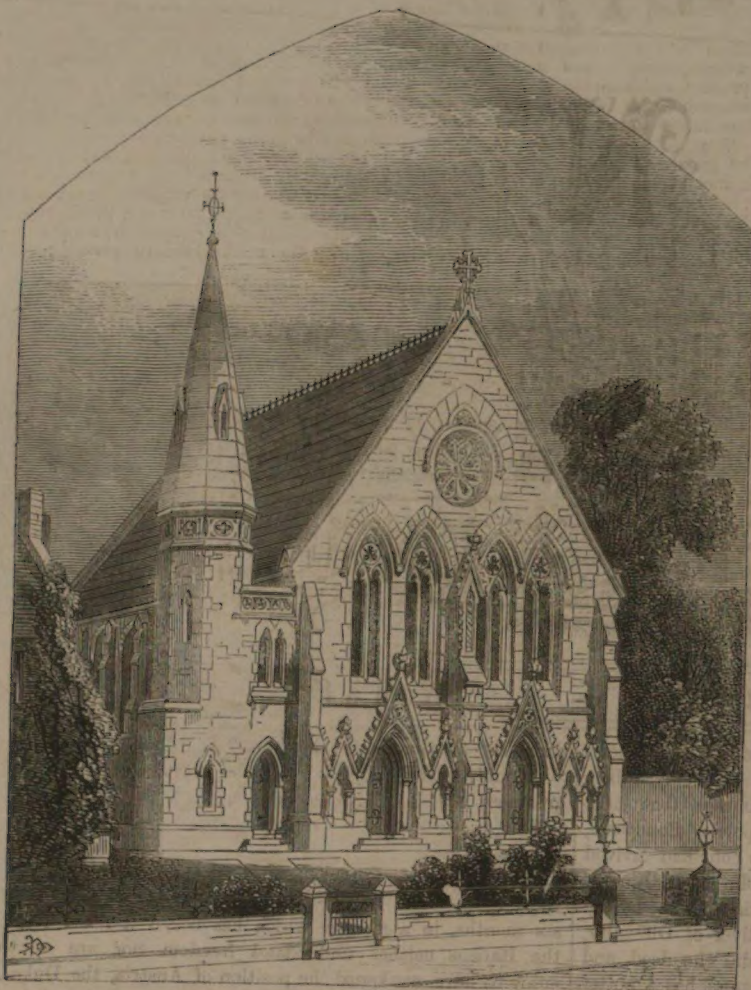
NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, SOUTH-GROVE, HIGHGATE.

THIS place of worship, which was opened in May last, was built by a congregation who for about thirty years had made use of a small and inconvenient chapel in another part of Highgate. Their present minister is the Rev. Josiah Viney. The new building occupies a very eligible position on the summit of Highgate-hill, close to the top of Swaine's-lane, and overlooking the Highgate Cemetery.



TROTMAN'S PATENT ANCHOR.

Under the chapel is a light and airy school-room, 68 ft. long by 27 ft. 6 in. wide, and 13 ft. high, as well as two vestries, two class-rooms, and other rooms. The chapel itself measures internally 40 ft. by 77 ft., and its greatest height is 36 ft. 3 in. The interior has been constructed with especial reference to acoustic effect, and appears successful in that particular. There are no internal columns, and no open timber-framing, but a wooden ceiling of an arched form is employed. The seats, which are open, reaching from wall to wall, the pulpit, and all the other fittings, are made of deal, stained and varnished. The front is executed entirely of a durable description of Bath stone (Box-ground stone). The height from the forecourt to the top of the cross is about 65 ft., and the frontage is 60 ft. The chapel is constructed to accommodate nearly 500 persons, but has been designed with a view to future extension. The works were commenced in last October, and have been since prosecuted with such energy by the contractor, Mr. J. G. Carter, of Hornsey-road, that the building was roofed in by the end of the year, and it was entirely completed and opened six weeks earlier than the day stipulated in the contract. The architect is Mr. T. Roger Smith, of Adam-street, Adelphi.



NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, SOUTH GROVE, HIGHGATE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND MARKETS, CARDIGAN.

THE ancient capital of Cardiganshire has, after a lapse of some centuries, gradually awakened out of its primitive state, and vast and important works are now contemplated and in progress. A harbour of refuge, a railway, gasworks, new streets, &c., are proposed; but among the projected improvements none will be so immediately beneficial to the town and neighbourhood as the new markets and public buildings which are now nearly completed, and of which we give an illustration. The markets have until now been held in the streets, and, to remedy this evil, the Corporation, in 1857, obtained an Act of Parliament for the purpose of erecting markets, &c., and likewise to pave, light, water, and drain the town, the funds being raised by mortgaging the borough property, aided by improvement rates; and to the untiring energy of R. D. Jenkins, Esq., the present Mayor of Cardigan, the townspeople are chiefly indebted for the fine pile of buildings which now grace their principal street. The markets are situated on two levels approached from the principal and side streets. The public buildings contain a corn exchange, grammar school, library and offices, a guildhall, newsroom, council-room, &c.; and at the rear a spacious slaughter-house, arranged on the most complete system. The works have all been executed by local builders, from the designs of the architect to the Corporation (Mr. R. J. Withers, of London), and for the moderate sum of £5000.

ELIZABETH KERRY, 105 YEARS OLD.

ELIZABETH KERRY, whose portrait we engrave, is a resident of Needham Market, a small town near Ipswich, and is now in her 105th year. Born when the second George was King, and the father of the first Napoleon was a child in petticoats; when Franklin was peacefully pursuing his electrical experiments in Philadelphia; Johnson compiling his dictionary in Gough-square, and Goldsmith studying medicine in Edinburgh, she still retains the possession of every sense and faculty. Her husband—Mrs. Kerry has been but



CARDIGAN NEW MARKET.

once married—died some years before the close of the last century, and in her sixty-fifth year she came to spend the rest of her life with her only child, a daughter who has reached the mature age of seventy-five. During her long and laborious life Mrs. Kerry has escaped all serious illness. In her 103rd year she gleaned a handful of wheat from a field near her cottage, and she is never so happy as when she can aid the family in the discharge of some trifling domestic duty. The reputation of her great age attracts numerous visitors to her cottage; and upon her birthday, to which the old lady never fails to look forward with almost impatient expectation, presents are very regularly sent to her by the families in the neighbourhood.

Needham Market and its vicinity appear to be most favourable to

longevity. Sauntering through the churchyard, the visitor to this pleasant part of Gainsborough's county cannot fail to be struck with the great age of many of the sleeping forefathers of town and hamlet. At a recent social gathering in Needham Market twelve old people whose ages amounted to a thousand years met at one tea-table.

THE OLD MEN'S HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

THE following sketch of the history of the Hospital of St. Giles, termed "The Great Hospital," also commonly called "The Old Men's Hospital," may not be uninteresting to our readers in connection with our Engraving of the roasting of geese for its inmates. Amongst the various charitable institutions in the ancient city of Norwich, this establishment is the largest and most extensive in its benefits. It is situated in Bishopgate-street, in the parish of St. Helen, Norwich, and is of very early date, having been founded by Bishop Suffield, about the year 1250. It was dissolved by Henry VIII., and afterwards refounded by a charter of Edward VI., as an Alms-house for Aged Poor. The lands, tithes, and buildings granted by this charter were then of the yearly value of one hundred and forty-two pounds nineteen shillings and twopence halfpenny. The original endowment has been augmented by twenty-three gifts and benefactions; amongst others, a grant by Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, of the lands of George Redman, a grocer, who had been attainted for high treason. In 1832 the yearly income amounted to about six thousand three hundred pounds, exclusive of a balance of one thousand and thirty pounds in the hands of the treasurer. The Corporation were trustees of this charity till 1836, when it was vested in the Charity Trustees.

In 1853 the number of the inmates was two hundred—viz., one hundred and five men, and ninety-five women—all of whom are lodged, clothed, and fed at the expense of the charity, which also supports a master and ten nurses. The almspeople must be sixty-five years of age before their admission. They are clothed in dark blue, and allowed sixpence per week for pocket-money. Each nurse receives £5 6s. per annum. The inmates are now being reduced in number, owing to a larger portion of the funds being diverted for educational purposes, for the Free Grammar School in the city, and also for a commercial school now about to be established. Pleasant gardens and houses, the property of "the trust," surround the hospital itself, which stands in a quiet and rather sequestered spot at a short distance from the river. Most of the property in the said parish of St. Helen belongs to the charity.

The viands supplied are at all times of unexceptionable quality; and method, and cleanliness, and comfort reign throughout. The following extra articles of diet are duly furnished to each inmate, at the following periods:—

On Old Plough Monday roast beef and plum pudding, and a penny loaf.

One day in July beans and bacon.



ELIZABETH KERRY, OF NEEDHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK, IN HER 105TH YEAR.

On the first Saturday in August roast veal and plum pudding, and a penny loaf.

On the 29th of September roast goose, plum pudding, and a penny loaf.

On the first Saturday in November roast pork.

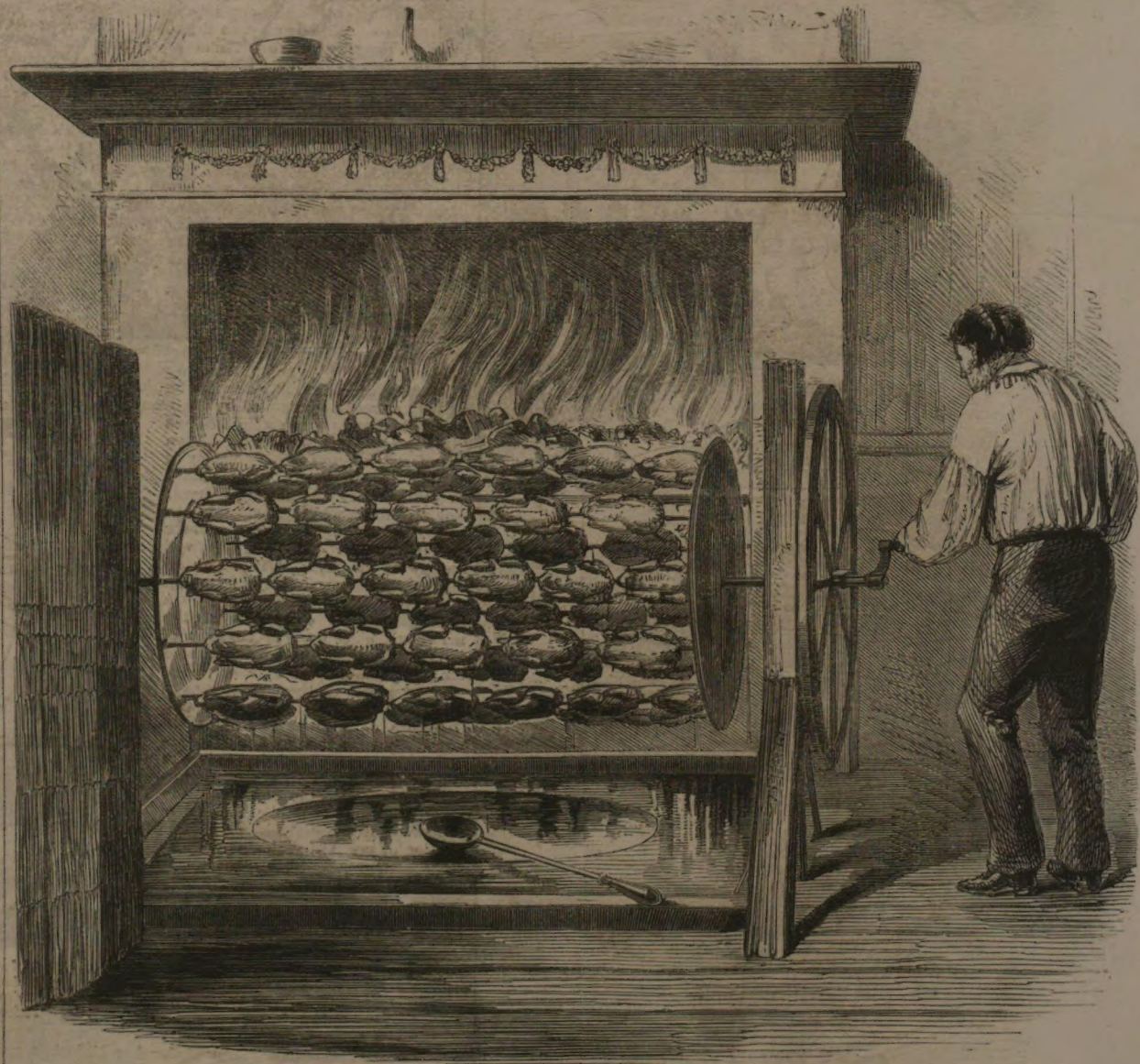
On Christmas-day a large mince pie to each inmate.

At the three feasts—on Old Plough Monday, the first Saturday in August, and Michaelmas day—a penny is given to each of the poor persons.

On New Year's-day sevenpence-halfpenny is given to each of the poor men and their nurses, which is called tobacco-money; also on New Year's-day threepence each is given to the twelve poor persons, whether men or women, who have been longest in the hospital.

But the grand event of the year is the roast-geese day, the 29th of September, at which time the place is literally thronged with visitors of all ranks, eager to gratify their curiosity at the sight of fifty-six or fifty-seven geese roasting at one time on a single spit, in the form of a cylinder or cradle. The spit is composed of ten rods (see the Engraving); six of the rods having six geese on each, the four other rods five each—in all, fifty-six geese on the spit. At one o'clock p.m. the process of quartering the geese commences, each goose being placed in a wooden tray, slightly but suitably hollowed, and the four-edged knife falls with considerable weight upon it, adroitly dividing it into four equal portions. Each man and woman is then furnished with a quarter of the bird.

The present master of the establishment is Mr. George Simpson, of whom it is only justice to observe that his integrity, benevolence, attention, and kindness have long endeared him to the aged inmates committed to his charge.



ROASTING FIFTY SIX GESE AT ONCE FOR THE INMATES OF THE OLD MEN'S HOSPITAL, NORWICH.